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## 7 Palestinians killed in Lebanon camp clashes

DAVID RUDGE  
and news agencies

AT LEAST seven Palestinians were killed over the weekend in fierce fighting in the Ein el-Hilweh refugee camp near Sidon in Lebanon between supporters of PLO chairman Yasser Arafat and opposition groups.

The street battles, which left dozens of others wounded, ended with Fatah loyalists in control of the eastern sector of the camp and rival factions led by rebel Fatah commander Col. Munir Maqdash in charge of the western region, according to reports from the area.

Lebanese President Elias Hrawi took credit for ending the intercommunal fighting, saying the rival factions had called a truce only after he had threatened to send in Lebanese army troops to restore order.

PLO leader Yasser Arafat yesterday ordered an investigation into the clashes at Lebanon's biggest refugee camp in which eight people were killed, Palestinian officials said.

The head of Arafat's Fatah militia in Lebanon, Lt.-Col. Khaled Shayeib, said the clashes were sparked by a power struggle within the ranks of Fatah forces in the camp.

Palestinian sources said those opposed to the PLO chief and his peace deal with Israel, led by Lt.-Col. Munir Maqdash, then joined in the day-long clashes.

The Ein el-Hilweh gun battles mirrored events in the territories in last week's clashes between Palestinian Police and Hamas and Islamic Jihad supporters in Gaza in which at least 12 people were killed and scores wounded.

Reports from Lebanon said tension between rival factions had been simmering since the Gaza clashes, and fistfights had broken out on several occasions between supporters of the rival factions.

The tension finally erupted into violence on Friday with armed gangs taking to the streets in what



Palestinians carry a wounded man in the Ein Hilweh refugee camp during clashes between PLO supporters and Hamas. (AP)

appeared to be a battle for control of the camp.

Maqdash himself resigned as Fatah commander prior to the Gaza-Jericho First accord in protest of what he described as the PLO's neglect of the refugees in Lebanon.

He later set up a breakaway faction in opposition to the special committee appointed by Fatah to

replace him. The situation in the camp, however, had remained relatively stable until the Gaza clashes once again highlighted the differences.

Fatah loyalists managed to wrest control of some key areas from Maqdash supporters on Friday morning. Reports from Lebanon, however, said that other opposition forces, including

members of Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command and Naif Hawatme's DFLP groups, joined with Maqdash's followers and were able to recapture some of the positions. Tense quiet was reported in the camp yesterday.

Meanwhile, gunmen believed to have been from Hizbullah, attacked two SLA positions in the

Shomriya region, in the eastern sector of the security zone, on Friday night.

There were no casualties among the SLA troops, despite the heavy fire from RPG's, machine guns and light weapons.

IDF and SLA gunmen returned fire and blasted suspected terrorist targets north of the zone in response to the attacks.

## Peres to Brussels for meeting with Arafat, donor countries

FOREIGN Minister Shimon Peres leaves today for Brussels to continue autonomy negotiations with the Palestinians, and to attend a conference of donor countries intended to raise \$125 million for the Palestinian Authority.

He will also meet there with PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

Arafat yesterday asked nations that pledged aid to the Palestinians to speed up its delivery.

Donor countries last year pledged nearly \$700 million in aid for the Palestinians in fiscal year 1994, as part of a larger five-year package.

A senior UN official said between \$150 and \$200 million had been transferred but most of the money had been used to pay civil servants' salaries and operating

Jerusalem Post Staff  
and news agencies

costs.

An Arafat aide said that according to representatives of the donors, bureaucratic problems had caused the delay.

The aide, Marwan Kanafani, said: "The president [Arafat] explained to them the failure of the mechanism through which aid is funneled to the Palestinian Authority. There should be a new mechanism or a new life in this mechanism, in order to speed up the aid coming to the Palestinian economy."

Israel Radio reported yesterday that Saudi Arabia had transferred \$5 million to the PA for the first time. The money is earmarked for the Palestinian

Police.

Peres hopes to enlist the \$125 million for economic development in the autonomous areas. However, for the donors to be forthcoming, Arafat must present a detailed plan for financial management.

A Foreign Ministry official said that Peres would try to get the donors to ease their conditions for the PA to receive the aid, in light of the difficult economic situation in Gaza.

The next round of autonomy negotiations begin Tuesday. Leading the Israeli team will be Foreign Ministry Director-General Uri Savir, ministry legal adviser Yoel Singer, Maj.-Gen. Danny Rothschild and Maj.-Gen. Uzi Dayan.

## Rabin to ask Ravitz to cancel no-confidence bid

Jerusalem Post Staff and Itim

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin is scheduled this morning to ask United Torah Judaism MK Avraham Ravitz to withdraw his faction's no-confidence motion over the permission granted to import non-kosher meat.

Ravitz said he was asked to cancel the vote because coalition chairman Eli Dayan intends to present a private member's bill which will forbid the import of non-kosher meat. Ravitz noted that he had to discuss the matter with Rabin as the bill, which is an amendment to a basic law, requires a majority of 61 MKs.

Ravitz said that if Rabin committed himself to work to change the Basic Law: Freedom of Occupation, his faction would consider withdrawing its no-confidence motion.

Over the weekend, Dayan held a series of meetings and consultations with the National Religious Party and with UTJ to persuade them to drop their motion, in light of the Labor-sponsored legislation to prohibit non-kosher

meat imports.

Dayan said Shas also supported the legislation, since it gives a comprehensive prohibition on non-kosher meat imports. Shas has said it will not return to the coalition until the bill is passed.

He said the bill would preserve the religious status quo and the Jewish nature of the state. The legislation, said Dayan, was motivated out Jewish religious beliefs, without any connection to the no-confidence motion.

"As long as I am an elected official and I have the power to influence things I will not lend a hand to efforts to import non-kosher meat of any type," said Dayan, who arranged the meeting between Rabin and Ravitz so UTJ could receive clarifications and assurances regarding the legislation.

Dayan has asked Justice Minister David Libai to present his bill to the cabinet this morning for approval so it can be presented to the Knesset for a vote.

## Soldier's stray bullet strikes youth

THIRTEEN-year-old Eli Salah suffered a head wound Friday evening in Kiryat Ono when he was hit by a bullet accidentally discharged from the pistol of a 19-year-old neighbor who is a soldier.

"It's a Hanukkah miracle. I thought my son would die in my arms. We were lucky," said the boy's father, Shmuel Salah.

The pistol was misfired from a nearby building, went through the soldier's window and the Salah's shutters and window, and hit the boy in the forehead.

The incident occurred just as the Salah family was sitting down to Shabbat dinner, the father reported.

"Just after I had made kiddush we heard a whistle and suddenly my son started shouting, 'It hurts, it hurts!'" Salah said. "Within seconds, he started to bleed heavily from his head. I didn't think much. I

just picked him up and brought him to Tel Hashomer [Sheba] Hospital."

The boy arrived at the hospital fully conscious, and surgeons removed a 9 mm. bullet from his skull. The wound was not regarded as serious.

Police immediately launched an investigation. At first, they thought there might be criminal elements involved because Shmuel Salah told police that one of his older sons had been involved with some "suspicious characters" recently.

But experts determined that the bullet was most likely fired from the building across from the Salah's. After two hours of questioning neighbors, it emerged that the bullet had been fired from the soldier's licensed pistol.

The Military Police were contacted and are continuing the investigation. (Itim)

## Hanukkah festival begins tonight

HERB KEINON

MENORAHS will be lit, potato latkes fried, and dreidels spun across the country tonight as Jews celebrate a victory over the Greeks and the miraculous rededication of the Temple 2,159 years ago.

The eight days of Hanukkah will be observed with parties, the public lighting of menoras in many of the country's cities, and the dedication of numerous new homes and buildings. School children will be off for most of the holiday.

"During the period of the Second Temple," wrote Maimonides in his Mishneh Torah some 800 years ago, explaining the festival's

significance, "the Greek kings issued harsh decrees against Israel, outlawed their religion, forbade them to engage in the study of Torah and the practice of mitzvot, laid hands upon their money and their daughters, entered the Sanctuary and ravaged it, and defiled all that had been ritually pure."

"They caused Israel great anguish, until the God of our Fathers granted them mercy and delivered them from the hand of their enemies....And Israel prevailed against their enemies and vanquished them on the 25th day of the month of Kislev [tonight]. They entered the sanctuary and found only one jar of ritually pure oil that was sufficient to burn only one day; but they lit the lights of the Menorah from it for eight days, until they pressed olives and ex-

tracted pure oil."

In a related matter, Habad hassidim, barred last year from going to IDF bases on Hanukkah to distribute jelly doughnuts and light menoras because of concern they would try to spread a right-wing political message, will be going to dozens of bases this year after having received permission from the defense minister.

Judy Siegel adds: Parents should keep a close eye on children during the holiday, to prevent burns from candles or from hot oil for frying doughnuts and pancakes.

Dr. Arye Eldad, head of the burns unit at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem, said yesterday that menoras using wicks and oil are more dangerous than those with candles because the oil can spill and spread the fire.

## 20,000 Hamas supporters attend Gaza demonstration

JON IMMANUEL and news agencies

A HAMAS rally held in Gaza City yesterday attracted at least 20,000 supporters and passed peacefully, in accordance with a last-minute agreement with the Palestinian Authority.

On Thursday, Hamas agreed to stage its rally without weapons or verbal threats against the Palestinian Police it accuses of shooting dead at least 12 people during a riot nine days ago outside the Palestine Mosque in Gaza City.

The Palestinian Police kept their side of the bargain and stayed away from yesterday's rally.

The demonstration was considered a major test for PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, who feared that an escalation of violent conflict with Islamic militants would damage his authority.

Hamas spokesman Mahmoud Zahar said the lack of conflict yesterday did not indicate any change in Hamas attitudes towards the police. "We have arranged a lot of demonstrations. None of them was exceptional," he said.

A demonstration three weeks ago in which armed Islamic militants angered police by bringing guns was arranged by the Islamic Jihad.

Zahar told the Jerusalem Post that because the police stayed away as promised, further reconciliation with the Palestinian Authority should be easier.

Zahar said at least 30,000 attended yesterday's rally, claiming Hamas had brought 25,000 chairs and thousands of people were left standing. Others estimated the crowd 20,000, still twice as large as a pro-Arafat rally last Monday.

Hamas speakers at the rally said that they did not bring their guns because they were saving their bullets for Israelis. Demonstrators burned an Israeli flag and a US flag.

When two Israeli helicopters buzzed overhead, the crowd shouted, "We want to die for the sake of our God."

Different speakers demanded the dismantling of settlements in the Gaza Strip and said that Gaza was no substitute for Jaffa and other towns inside the Green Line.

The demonstration was officially held to commemorate the anniversary of the killing by the IDF of Imad Akel, a leader of Hamas's Izzadin Kassam armed wing, who killed at least nine IDF soldiers and four Palestinians. But the conflict between Hamas and Arafat was not far from the surface.

"This is your peace, Arafat. It is massacres and assassination," said Sheikh Ahmed Bahr, who was leading prayers in the Palestine Mosque when police opened fire on November 18.

The rally was postponed for a day because rains had caused flooding near the local mosque in the Shajaiya neighborhood. It was moved to an open space in the same neighborhood, near where Akel was shot.

Hundreds of Hamas supporters from the southern Gaza Strip, traveling to the rally on special buses, passed the Netzarim junction where the IDF and Palestinian Police increased their forces yesterday.

The Hamas supporters shouted anti-Israeli slogans, but the Gaza police who handled traffic whisked them through and would not allow anybody to get off the buses, Channel 1 reported.

## Fuel pipe forces partial closure of Haifa school

DAVID RUDGE

PART of a Haifa junior high school is to be closed down until after the Hanukkah holiday, following reports of a possible leaking fuel pipe in the area.

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid announced yesterday that he would not allow the fuel line, which runs through Haifa from the oil refineries in the bay-side region, to resume operations until he was convinced it was perfectly safe.

The problem arose last Thursday when staff and students at the junior high school in Neveh Sha'an reported noticing a strong smell of gasoline in the area.

The matter was raised with the Fuel Commissioner and the Oil Refineries which stopped the flow of gasoline along the massive pipeline to enable checks to be carried out.

Haifa Mayor Amram Mitzna decided it would be safer for the 10 classes of children in the building to be temporarily moved to the nearby high school until the Hanukkah break.

Mitzna had already raised questions about the danger from the underground system - known as the "white fuel pipeline" - shortly after entering office.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Bank Mizrahi controlling shares sold

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE controlling stake in Bank Mizrahi was sold for \$110 million to the Ofer-Wertheim group on Friday, the Treasury announced last night.

The Ofer-Wertheim consortium includes a number of companies controlled by Sami and Yuli Ofer (the cable company, Ofer Ship Holding and LIN), Muzi Wertheim, chairman of the Central Bottling Co. and businessman Abe Feinberg. The Ofer brothers and their companies control 50 percent of the consortium, while Wertheim and Feinberg have 25 percent each.

The group purchased a minimum stake of 26% in the bank, with an option to buy up to an additional 25% of its shares within 18 months.

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The group purchased a minimum stake of 26% in the bank, with an option to buy up to an additional 25% of its shares within 18 months. Although Mizrahi has been valued at between \$450m. and \$500m.,

the purchase price of \$110m. for a 26% share reflects a much smaller total value of \$423,077m.

M.I. Holdings managing director Gil Leitner, in charge of selling government-held banks, said "it was the best price we were able to get." He added that it will take approximately two months to finalize the sale.

The sale was already approved by Finance Minister Avraham Shohat, but will also require the okay of the Knesset Finance Committee, the Supervisor of Monopolies and bank regulators in the US, England and Switzerland.

The Bank of Israel recently gave the go-ahead for the sale, taking into account reports that Yuli Ofer had purchased information from a former Globes reporter regarding tax problems Mizrahi allegedly had.

## Fighting rages in Bihac

SARAJEVO, (Reuters) - Serb forces tightened the noose around the embattled Bosnian enclave of Bihac yesterday, pushing government defenders back to within 900 meters of the city's hospital, UN sources said.

"What they're (Serb forces) doing is tightening the noose, squeezing the ball if you will," said a UN source who asked not to be named.

The UN Security Council met in emergency session yesterday to consider the rapidly deteriorating situation in Bihac.

Full report, Page 3

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# Junction to separate Gazans, Israelis

Jerusalem Post Staff  
and Nim

THE Netzarim road will be expanded into two lanes, one for Israeli cars and the other for Palestinian traffic, Itim reported last night.

The IDF Spokesman would only confirm last night that "expansion work was being conducted at the site." The army said it could not give details concerning traffic arrangements on the road.

Construction began on Friday at the Netzarim junction and at the entrance to the settlement. Tractors and bulldozers worked non-stop to clear the earth for the new road. Old streetlights were removed and newer, stronger ones were being erected, Netzarim residents reported.

However, the residents said they doubted a security fence would separate the two lanes.

Security has apparently also been increased around Netzarim, with reports of large IDF forces patrolling the area. The IDF positions at the Netzarim junction and the road to the settlement have also been reinforced.

One of the IDF officers who arrived at the junction said they had received new orders regarding possible confrontations between the IDF and Hamas activists. He said the new orders reflected a change in the army's deployment in the area.

"The commander of the area, Brig.-Gen. Doron Almog is disappointed with the Palestinian Police," the officer said. "He even said when he visited here that he would not be surprised to hear that Palestinian policemen were purposely assisting the gunmen."

The officer said he did not "trust the Palestinian Police and could not depend on them. I believe that if they wanted to, they could catch Gil Dado's murderers." Dado was killed in a drive-by shooting at Netzarim last Saturday.



Two IDF soldiers guard the Netzarim junction which has been reinforced following recent terror attacks. (Khaled Zighar)

## UN report: Human rights situation in areas still serious

MARILYN HENRY

NEW YORK

ON the eve of the 47th anniversary of the UN vote on partition of Palestine, a UN committee report on human rights in the territories has been circulated in the General Assembly.

Observers say this report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories is somewhat less harsh than the 25 reports previously published by the committee.

The report covers the period between August 1993 and August 1994 which coincides with the signing of the DOP.

It says that, although the overall level of violence has declined, sporadic outbreaks have been met with harsh measures against the

civilian population, including collective punishment.

"The situation of human rights in the occupied territories continues to be serious," the 161-page report said, citing the existence of the settlements and "the increasingly aggressive and violent behavior of the settlers, who have acted with impunity in most cases."

The Machpela Cave murders are "the most tragic example of settler violence," it said.

"We don't look at this report as a valuable and constructive one," said Avner Tavori, spokesman of the Israeli Mission to the UN. "It is one of the committee's set up as part of the political agenda and

these have no constructive part in the future."

The committee, which was established in December 1968, noted Israel has "continued to withhold its cooperation."

Its report is based on material drawn from newspapers published in Israel and the territories - *The Jerusalem Post*, *Ha'aretz*, *The Jerusalem Times* and *Al-Tali'ah* - as well as from oral testimony taken in hearings of the committee held in Cairo, Amman and Damascus.

The report also said that, according to numerous witnesses, the situation of human rights has deteriorated in many respects since the signing of the DOP. However, it called the return of a number of long-term deportees a positive development.

## Four remanded for Haifa rape

FOUR men from the village of Gassar-a-Zarka, near Hadera, were remanded Friday in Haifa Magistrate's Court for 12 days on suspicion of gang-raping a Haifa prostitute.

The four, Ziad Graban, 24, Fares Graban, 23, Anwar Graban, 22, and Fahat Graban, 21, were arrested Thursday night after being chased by police.

Police said the four had gone to Haifa to find a prostitute. When they began to negotiate a price with one, Fares Graban allegedly pulled out a knife and raped the woman at knifepoint.

The other three later also allegedly raped the woman, police said. A Ramat Gan man was arrested

Friday in Ashdod for allegedly raping a local woman who had been hitchhiking.

The man, 24, stopped for the 54-year-old woman, and instead of taking her towards her home, he drove towards the city's southern exit, stopping in an empty lot near the train station, where he allegedly beat and raped her three times.

The woman succeeded in getting away and ran to the Ashdod police station to report the rape. Police then sped to the scene of the crime and arrested the man, whose car had gotten stuck in the mud.

The man is expected to be remanded today in Ashdod Magistrate's Court. (Itim)

## Peace activists demand removal of Gaza settlements

HUNDREDS of Peace Now and Gush Shalom supporters demanding the dismantling of the Gaza settlements demonstrated opposite the Prime Minister's Office last night.

The demonstrators carried signs reading: "Get Out of Gaza Now," and "Take the Thorns out of the Peace" and chanted slogans in favor of dismantling the settlements.

Meretz MK Ran Cohen said settlements like Netzarim are obstacles to peace. The settlement "is not worth" the security and economic price it is forcing the government to pay to keep it open, he said.

"We are for Rabin, and Netzarim is against. We came here to tell the prime minister that Netzarim wants to undermine him and the peace process," Cohen said.

He added that the government had spent tens of millions of shek-

els on the settlement, which could help tens of thousands of elderly people who live in poverty.

"It's ridiculous for 3,000 settlers to remain in Gaza, costing us millions of shekels and tens of thousands of troops to defend them. If we're going to get out of Gaza, we should get out of it totally," a Peace Now activist told Israel Television.

Neighborhood activist Yemin Suissa also spoke at the rally.

In nearby Paris Square, about 20 right-wing demonstrators held a counter-demonstration demanding a halt to the peace process.

Former Kach activist Itamar Ben-Gvir was arrested near the Prime Minister's Office shortly before the demonstration. He was being sought for questioning regarding several crimes he is suspected of committing in recent months. (Itim)

## Menem blames Golan snafu on bad translation

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) - Argentine President Carlos Menem said on Thursday that an embarrassing misunderstanding over a peace message he carried to Syria from Israel was an honest mistake in translation.

Menem also shifted some of the blame for the diplomatic incident - which spoiled his visit to Syria, land of his ancestors - to reporters.

He was quoted as saying he had conveyed to President Hafez Assad a message from Foreign Minister Shimon Peres that Israel was willing to withdraw fully from the Golan Heights.

"Maybe there was some kind of mistake in the translation," he told a news conference on his return to Buenos Aires. "And perhaps some media or some journalist in a bit of a hurry interpreted incorrectly what the interpreter said."

"But it really doesn't worry me," the president added. "My

conscience is clear."

The incident clearly embarrassed Argentina and Israel, with Peres and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin quickly denying Menem's reported remarks and Israeli diplomats in Buenos Aires bending over backwards to stress that Israel considered Menem a firm friend.

"It must have been an innocent translation, because the president knows our policy well and wouldn't make a mistake," said ambassador Yitzhak Aviram.

Menem's office released a transcript of his remarks in Spanish which did not contain the word "full" in reference to an Israeli pullout.

"[Peres] has asked me to convey to the president of Syria - which I did - Israel's readiness to return the occupied territories so that peace can definitely set in the Middle East," it quoted Menem as saying.

## Menem caught in Peres-Rabin feud

COMMENT

DENNIS EISENBERG  
and URI DAN

ARGENTINIAN President Carlos Menem unwittingly found himself caught up in the ongoing feud between Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, during his visit to Damascus.

Happy to act the role of a potential international statesman, Menem declared in the Syrian capital: "Shimon Peres asked me at the UN to pass on a message to President Hafez Assad that Israel is ready to withdraw fully from the Golan Heights for the sake of promoting peace in the region. Peace will be achieved soon. Golan will be returned to its owners."

As swift as lightning came Peres's riposte: "I did not pass any such message. The report is baseless."

The apparent misunderstanding between Menem and Peres was compounded when Rabin, in the US, declared that Israel "almost" had secret contacts "here and there" with Syria.

In truth, there is really no mystery as to why three experienced and articulate politicians are speaking with different voices on the same subject.

Peres was deliberately shut out of the contacts early this year between Rabin and Assad, made through the US, during which Rabin agreed to hand over the entire Golan Heights to Syria. Peres was

further upset at being kept out of the final and decisive stages of the peace negotiations with the Jordanians.

Rabin made his decision to keep Peres in the dark about Syria because he is angry at the botched details of the accord the foreign minister reached last year with the PLO at Oslo. The results of this hastily cobbled-together agreement has resulted in confusion today in Gaza, as well as in Judea and Samaria.

It is no secret that Peres is determined not to take a back seat as far as Syria is concerned. If there is peace between the two countries, he wants to have a part in it.

But this is something Rabin will not tolerate. Hence his prompt reaction, hinting at ongoing secret negotiations with Syria without further elaboration. The message is clear: it is not only the Golan settlers who are being kept in the dark. Peres is also meant to be taking a back seat.

And President Menem? True, he released a statement saying he had been misquoted or mistranslated in Damascus. He will surely remember, however, when studying history, that messengers who don't have scribes or tape recorders to register every word they say or are asked to pass on, end up either losing their heads or at best, taking a beating.

## PIPE

(Continued from Page One)

He said an agreement had been reached with the refineries and the fuel commissioner that the pipeline passing through parts of Haifa would not be used as a conduit for toxic or potentially explosive substances.

Sarid said he would discuss the issue with Energy Minister Moshe Shahal in the context of the special committee which was established to recommend an alternative pipeline. The committee has not yet completed its work.

Mitzna said he had been informed by the Oil Refineries that the flow of fuel oil along the pipeline had been shut down immediately after the complaint was lodged and that it had subsequently been flooded with water, under high pressure, to discover if there was a leak. The work is to continue today.

He said the incident had highlighted the dangers and justified demands for the pipeline to be shut down, and called for the matter to be resolved quickly.

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Dr. Raymond S. Sackler, Honorary Chairman of the Board of Governors of Tel Aviv University, and Mrs. Beverly Sackler, from the United States, for the inauguration of the Raymond and Beverly Sackler Institute of Astronomy.

## UN links terror with organized crime

RAINE MARCUS and news agencies

THE UN-sponsored World Ministerial Conference on the War on Organized and International Crime, held in Naples earlier this week, categorized terrorism as a criminal phenomenon that must be fought just like other forms of organized and international crime, the Police Ministry spokesman reported.

The inclusion of the issue of terrorism was the result of the efforts of the Israeli delegation - led by Police Minister Moshe Shahal - and was supported by the Egyptian, Tunisian, Algerian, Spanish, Turkish, and Peruvian delegations.

The US and a number of European countries tried unsuccessfully to prevent the addition of any reference to terrorism in the declaration or as an issue to be dealt with at a forum on organized crime.

Terrorism was referred to in two of the document's declarative clauses which summarize the intention of the nations of the world to fight crime, along with phenomena such as the drug trade, the trade in poisonous materials, counterfeiting, and money-laundering.

Meanwhile, Britain has pledged to join forces with the Israeli Police to combat extremist Moslem organizations in London and to crack down on donations to Hamas, Police Minister Moshe Shahal said yesterday.

During recent years, London has become a center for transferring of funds from the Gulf States, including Iran, to fundamentalist organizations.

Funds are often transferred from Britain to Hamas here and in other Middle Eastern countries, Shahal said, enabling them to carry out terror attacks in Israel and in other places. Funds destined for Hamas contributed by American donors also arrive in London, said Shahal.

Shahal has just returned from London where he met with heads of Scotland Yard and the anti-terror squad, who presented him with information proving that the British capital has become a major center for transferring such funds.

Scotland Yard chiefs, together with M16, promised to cooperate with their Israeli counterparts in preventing such funds from reaching terror organizations here.

## Soroka labs face shut down

THE Beersheba Labor Council has approved the work dispute declared by Soroka Hospital microbiologists and biochemists which threatens to close down the hospital labs in two weeks. Asher Goldschlager, chairman of the microbiologists' union, said Kapat Holim Clalit's southern district labs would also be affected.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### One dead, two hurt on roads

One person was killed and two people suffered serious to moderate injuries in a road accident near Kibbutz Gvulot in the Negev yesterday.

At about 1:45 p.m., a pickup truck veered left and crashed into an oncoming vehicle. Tal Feldman, 24, was declared dead at the scene, while her brother, 9, and the other driver, 44, were brought to Beersheba's Soroka Hospital. Amir Rozenblit

### Boy badly burned in fire

A boy was badly burned early yesterday morning after diving into a blazing scout hut at Kibbutz Ramat Yohanan, near Kiryat Ata, to try and save his belongings.

He was trapped in the flames and was rescued by people at the scene, but was reported to be suffering from severe burns and was taken to Rambam Hospital for treatment.

### Jordan insurance firm to open in areas

A prominent Jordanian insurance company said yesterday it has received its government's permission to open branches in the territories and autonomous Palestinian enclaves.

The Arab Insurance Co. will be the first such firm allowed to operate in the territories since 1967.

### US health secretary visits Gaza

US Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala told PLO leader Yasser Arafat yesterday that the Americans would back him in his plea for immediate funding for the Palestinian Authority.

"The chairman reminded me again that the world needed to keep its commitment to the peace process by sending checks," Shalala told reporters after the meeting.

"I indicated we would be strong supporters for the Palestinians at the donor conference," she said, referring to a meeting of the donor countries this week in Brussels.

### Palestinians clash with police in capital

Arab youths clashed with police on Salah el-Din Street in eastern Jerusalem yesterday.

A police spokesman said two youths threw firebombs at police and were arrested. A witness said two youths were seized by plainclothes policemen who took them away in a police van. Palestinians said the clash began with a sit-in by relatives of Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli jails, demanding their release.

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## Yeltsin promises economic 'offensive'

MOSCOW (AP) — President Boris Yeltsin summoned the Russian power elite to the Kremlin yesterday to outline a far-reaching plan of the country's economic revival and to rally support for a tough 1995 budget draft.

"Until now, the Russian economy has remained in crisis. Now, we are close to overcoming that stage," Yeltsin told hundreds of legislative, industrial and regional leaders.

"In 1995, we will start an offensive," Yeltsin said. "We will complete financial stabilization and move on to creating conditions for the economic revival and growth."

The informal session was held in a white marble Kremlin hall, which in the Soviet times was used for meetings of the Communist Party's leadership.

After Yeltsin's opening speech, Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin gave a half-hour address in support of the Cabinet's draft budget and economic plan for the next three years.

Noting a decrease in inflation and increased incomes and savings, he said these were preconditions for more decisive stabilization measures next year.

Prices were expected to rise no more than 2.9 times in 1994, compared with a nine-fold increase in 1993 and 26-fold in 1992, he said.

Chernomyrdin's draft budget is the most ambitious one since Russia began market reforms in January 1992. It calls for tight spending limits, cutting credits to failing state enterprises, and a sharp reduction of

the deficit, now about 10 percent of GDP.

"Balancing between the fight against inflation and support to enterprises... can't last endlessly," Chernomyrdin said.

He also promised that the government would stop uncontrollable borrowing from the Central Bank to cover the deficit, and would instead issue bonds and other government obligations and attract foreign loans.

"We can no longer put the stake on the inflationary sources of covering government expenditures, borrowing from the central bank — it's a dead end," Chernomyrdin said vigorously.

The parliament's lower chamber, the Duma, already has started debating the draft budget, and many lawmakers have challenged the government's plan as overly optimistic.

At yesterday's session, Duma speaker Ivan Rybkin questioned the "reality" of the government's budget plan.

"Even if the government accomplishes two thirds of what it is planning, it would be a brilliant result," said Pavel Bunich, a liberal economist.

Chernomyrdin insisted that the plan could be fulfilled, though it was "tough, maybe even austere."

He lashed out at the Duma for recently doubling the minimum wage, saying the step will aggravate inflation and unemployment.

"This is what care for the people of this sort leads to," Chernomyrdin said.

(Chechin capital falls, Page 4)



A video image taken from ABC television shows a wounded child being helped into a car following a Serbian shell attack on the besieged 'safe haven' of Bihac on Friday. (AP)

## Bihac fighting rages close to crowded hospital

SARAJEVO (Reuters) — Fighting between Muslim and Serb forces raged close to a hospital crowded with war wounded in Bihac town yesterday as peacekeepers described the UN operation in Bosnia as facing a critical time.

The United States called for an informal UN Security Council discussion of the situation ahead of a Bosnian Serb Army ultimatum to the town's defenders to surrender by midnight.

UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesman Jan-Dirk Merveldt said fighting erupted during the morning on the edge of the safe area two km from the hospital and added: "If you were in the hospital, you would hear and feel it and you might perhaps think you were in the middle of it."

Conditions for about 70,000 Muslim civilians huddled in shelters in the northwest Bosnian town were desperate with as much as 25

percent of its environs in Serb hands.

The Serbs, undeterred by NATO air strikes, said they had encircled Bihac but left one road open to allow refugees to flee north to safer Muslim-held territory.

Families who wanted to escape were charged 50 German marks (\$35) a litre for blackmarket fuel when they could find it.

Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic said the capture of Bihac was not his army's objective but he vowed to destroy the Bosnian government 5th Corps inside it.

The 5th Corps' strength in the town is believed to have been reduced to a hard core of only 300 fighting men facing Bosnian Serb forces equipped with tanks and heavy artillery.

Despite the odds, they sent a message of defiance in response to the surrender call by General Miroslav Milovanovic, commanding the Serb

forces. Bihac television reporter Safet Curtovic said by telephone the town and its defenders had nowhere to run and said: "No one here is taking the ultimatum seriously."

Milovanovic guaranteed the safety of civilians and of Muslim soldiers who laid down their rifles. He also promised not to harm General Ali Duzdarevic, the 5th Corps' commander in Bihac if he joined the surrender but added: "If he rejects (the ultimatum), he will be fully responsible for the suffering of his troops."

The UN read the ultimatum as a threat to overrun Bihac, an act of defiance from which Serbs have shrunk in previous assaults on other safe areas.

It would be the most serious challenge that UN countries have faced to their authority in efforts to restore peace in Bosnia after 32 months of fighting.

The United States, anxious for a tougher line against the Serbs but unable to persuade its West European and Russian allies, stepped up its military presence in the Balkan region.

The Pentagon ordered 2,000 marines and sailors with three amphibious ships to deploy in the Adriatic off Bosnia.

Karadzic jeered at the move, telling reporters: "(They) send 2,000 marines, then they have to send 10,000 more to save the 2,000...that's the best way to have another Vietnam."

No US soldier has set foot on Bosnian soil so far. The burden of peacekeeping has fallen mainly on Britain and France.

## French schoolgirls suspended for donning scarves

PARIS (AP) — At least 45 Moslem girls have been suspended from French schools in less than a week for refusing to remove religious head scarves in an escalating campaign to force respect for the secular underpinnings of the nation's public schools.

An academic appeals commission confirmed 17 suspensions from Lille's Faidherbe High School on Thursday and Friday that were ordered in October.

The disciplinary commission at Saint-Exupery High School in Mantes-La-Jolie, west of Paris, ordered 12 suspensions Thursday and Friday, with more expected.

In Strasbourg, in eastern France, 16 high school students were suspended last week from two different schools for refusing to take off their Islamic head scarves during classes. More suspensions were expected there in the coming weeks, according to sources close to the cases, speaking on condition of anonymity.

An order issued at the start of the school year by Education Minister Francois Bayrou forbidding "ostentatious" religious signs in classrooms resurrected a dormant controversy over the wearing of Islamic head scarves that flared in the mid-1980s.

The order, which is not a law, came on the heels of a crackdown on Moslem fundamentalism, increasing tensions within France's 5 million-strong Moslem community. The Interior Ministry had expelled to Burkina Faso 20 Moslems suspected of links to Algeria's banned fundamentalist movement. It also has expelled up to three imams, or Moslem priests, for allegedly undermining the state in their sermons.

There is no official count on how many girls have been suspended from school for refusing to remove head scarves, used to cover the hair of women in accordance with Islamic tradition.

The rector of the Paris Mosque's Moslem Institute, Dr. Dalil Boubakeur, expressed concern about the situation.

In a carefully worded statement yesterday, he suggested that "exploitation of this problem" resulted in an "intolerable attack" on both the excluded students and the secular principles being upheld.

Boubakeur asked French authorities to assure correspondence courses for girls excluded from the classroom.

## Jewish leaders undecided on IKEA

TOM TUGEND  
LOS ANGELES

A three-hour meeting between a top IKEA executive and the Simon Wiesenthal Center has ended but not resolved questions on the past pro-Nazi involvement of the founder of the giant international furniture chain and the company's possible complicity in the Arab economic boycott of Israel.

Future action by the Wiesenthal Center will depend on full disclosure by IKEA on the two points, said Rabbi Abraham Cooper, the Center's associate dean. He did not rule out the possibility of a boycott call unless the company comes up with satisfactory answers.

Cooper met last week with Goran Carstedt, president of IKEA operation in North America, who flew to Los Angeles for the lengthy discussions, which Cooper described as "straightforward."

IKEA, which had \$4.5 billion in sales in 25 countries in the first nine months of this year, jumped from business sections to front pages when its founder and chairman of the board, Ingvar Kamprad, acknowledged membership in pro-Nazi Swedish movements during the 1940s and 50s.

The Wiesenthal Center is also looking into information received in the last few days that IKEA, which has outlets in a number of Arab countries, has turned down all approaches by Israeli businessmen to open a store in Israel.

IKEA has rejected the latter allegations, noting that it bases its expansion plans on purely economic factors and that for some years the company has made a limited number of supply purchases in Israel.

IKEA's current problems began on Nov. 16, when Kamprad, the company's legendary founder, admitted in a letter to his employees that as a "youngster, I got in touch with a pair of openly Nazi organizations and perhaps I even became a member."

Kamprad, now 68, said he quit after "a couple of meetings in pure Nazi style," but in 1942 began a lengthy association with the New Swedish Party. Its leader, Per Engdahl, openly supported Hitler during the war and urged neutral Sweden to stop Jewish immigration, deport Jews from Swedish cities, and prohibit gentle Swedes from marrying Jews.

Archives released on Engdahl's death earlier this year showed Kamprad to be an early admirer and close friend.

Kamprad said that he published one of Engdahl's books and sold others. The IKEA founder described this period "as part of my life which I bitterly regret... (but) which I have never mentioned, unfortunately, perhaps due to cowardice." He blamed his involvement partly on a strong-willed, pro-Nazi German grandmother.

The letter to IKEA employees was distributed on the same day that the Stockholm newspaper Expressen published a full expose on Kamprad's past pro-Nazi ties.

He has since refused further comment and Cooper said that, as it stands, the letter is not enough. "Kamprad must give assurances that his past pro-Nazi associations were not reflected in any later activities," said Cooper.

"As the head of a company that emphasizes its environmental and progressive stance, he should state explicitly and publicly state that he opposes all forms of fascism. Nazism is not a mere historical footnote but again influences many young people."

Cooper said he extended a personal invitation to Kamprad to visit the Wiesenthal Center's Museum of Tolerance, whose exhibits graphically illustrate the bitter fruits of ethnic and religious hatred.

Even if Kamprad's personal past had never come up, Cooper said he would be disturbed by the possibility of IKEA's participation in the economic boycott of Israel.

Cooper cited a fax he received last week from chairman M. Elasthan, a former Israeli businessman now living in Toronto. She reported that in the late 1970s, she approached IKEA about opening an outlet in Israel and received "a curt and rather terse letter, informing us that IKEA had no desire to do business in Israel."

"The meaning of that statement was well understood by us — IKEA was not the first to boycott Israel for one reason or another."

Cooper said he is following up other leads and urged IKEA to conduct a thorough search of its company records on possible complicity with the Arab boycott and quickly make the findings public.

During their meeting, Cooper said, IKEA's Carstedt informed him that the company had received inquiries from 80 different businessmen on representing IKEA in Israel, but at the same time produced similar requests from numerous other countries.

In an earlier press release from IKEA's corporate headquarters, a spokeswoman noted that "there are still only IKEA stores in 25 of the world's about 200 countries. Among the 175 countries with no IKEA stores we find, for instance, Portugal, Ireland and Sweden's easterly neighbor, Finland."

Cooper said he strongly suggested to Carstedt that IKEA publicly announce within the next 10 days that it will send a team to Israel to explore opening an outlet or franchise with local businessmen.

According to the current issue of The Economist, IKEA has 108 wholly owned stores in 18 countries and 15 franchises in the Middle East, Hong Kong and Spain. During the first nine months of this year, IKEA claims, 116 million customers — equal to 2 percent of the world's population — visited its stores. The company has announced plans to open 10 stores in China.

As for further action by the Wiesenthal Center, Cooper said that "the ball is now in IKEA's court."

## Pope praises sacrifices of new cardinals

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Priests who will select the next pontiff knelt before Pope John Paul II yesterday to receive the red hat of cardinal and hear praise for what some have called: gulag prison camps and bloodshed in Bosnia.

"In Rome you have the history of the early Christian martyrs. Today, you have some living martyrs," said one of the 30 new cardinals, Archbishop William Keeler of Baltimore.

Some of the new cardinals are struggling to rebuild their lives and the church after decades of persecution in former authoritarian regimes such as Albania and the Soviet Union. Others traveled to the Vatican from war-torn Sarajevo, communist Cuba and deep poverty in Africa and Asia.

The group represents 24 nations, reflecting the pope's goal of expanding the international character of the College of Cardinals.

It also broadens the John Paul's imprint on the conclave. During his

16-year papacy, he has named 100 of the 120 cardinals under 80 years old and eligible to vote for pope, many of whom may share his conservative views on issues such as birth control and the ban on women priests.

"Your presence is a great sign of hope," the pope said. "It shows that the whole church stands beside those who suffer."

As the pope read the list of the new cardinals — first announced Oct. 30 — the 6,000 people in the main Vatican auditorium applauded. The ovation grew when he reached the names of those once jailed in the Soviet bloc, Cuba and Vietnam. Many people rose to their feet when the pope announced Vinko Puljic, the archbishop of Sarajevo.

"I am thinking in particular of the Christians of Sarajevo and Bosnia-Herzegovina," the pontiff said. "The devastating roar of weapons has not yet ceased and so much innocent blood continues to be shed without any prospect for peace in sight."

## Land mines kill 19 commandos in India

HYDERABAD, India (AP) — At least 19 commandos deployed to fight a left-wing extremist group ahead of the state assembly elections were killed when land mines exploded in the southern Andhra Pradesh state yesterday, police said.

Press Trust of India news agency blamed the People's War Group, a left-wing, radical organization that was founded in 1980 to fight for the rights of the poor peasants, for the deaths which occurred at Karimnagar district.

The deaths occurred when the vehicles of the commandos, deployed ahead of the Dec. 5 elections, ran over land mines, police spokesman Surendra Babu said.

The radical group has been fighting for more rights and privileges for the poor, who are mostly peasants in the predominantly rural area.

The group preaches social justice and asks its members to kill rich landlords and policemen, deployed to guard the area's rich.

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# Russian-backed rebel tanks roll into Chechen capital

News agencies

MOSCOW — Moscow-backed rebels in Russia's breakaway region of Chechnya said they had taken control of the regional capital Grozny after heavy fighting yesterday, Itar-Tass news agency reported.

Tass said rebel leader Umar Avturkhanov appeared on local television to claim victory over president Dzhokhar Dudayev, long a thorn in Moscow's side.

Avturkhanov heads the opposition Provisional Council, set up in August to topple Dudayev.

Tass quoted the council as saying its troops took Dudayev's presidential palace after a day of heavy fighting and that forces loyal to Dudayev were retreating to the town's suburbs. It said six rebels were killed.

Fierce fighting was reported earlier at the presidential palace and television station in the center of Grozny. Opposition tanks moved against the palace, where the Interfax news agency said Dudayev was directing the efforts of government troops.

Tass said fighting in Grozny effectively ended after the palace fell at 4:30 p.m. to the forces of opposition field commander Ruslan Labazanov.

But Interfax, in a conflicting report, quoted Dudayev's military aide as saying government troops were counterattacking. No independent confirmation was immediately available and all phone lines to the region were cut.

Dudayev, who was elected in 1991 and declared independence for his mainly Moslem region of 1.2 million people, accuses Russia of arming the opposition. Government officials told news agencies yesterday that the

opposition's tanks and helicopters bore Russian markings, and that two captured tank crews included Russians.

Moscow, which backs the opposition politically, has denied providing any military support.

Opposition forces told Itar-Tass that six of their fighters died trying to take the presidential palace. Government officials put the number at 150, Interfax said, but did not give figures for their own casualties.

They claimed that artillery barges in residential areas had killed civilians, but did not give a death toll.

Tass said Dudayev was not in the presidential palace when the building was seized. It said there was no information on his whereabouts.

Tass quoted the Provisional Council officials as saying Dudayev's residence in Grozny, still not under the opposition control, was guarded by seven government tanks.

It was not the first time the fighting reached downtown Grozny, but the opposition appears to have gained some military strength in recent months.

After months of skirmishes, the latest offensive began Friday with a helicopter attack on government positions on Grozny's northern outskirts. The tank offensive began at about 7 a.m. after a few hours of shelling.

Dudayev's military staff told Interfax that 12 of 30 opposition tanks had been destroyed yesterday. Government sharpshooters were firing from rooftops of houses around the presidential palace, Itar-Tass reported.

## US evangelist flees Cambodia

PHNOM PENH (Reuters) — US evangelist Mike Evans left Cambodia yesterday for his own safety after angry protests from people claiming they had been cheated by claims of "miracle cures," a government minister said.

"If the advertising was false then the people who placed the advertisements must bear responsibility," he said.

Armed police on Friday night dispersed a protest by about 200 people outside the luxury hotel where Evans and his entourage were staying.

"Many people from remote areas sold their cows and water buffaloes to travel to Phnom Penh because they'd heard on radio and television that Mike Evans could cure blind and crippled people," said Keo Von from Takeo.

"But he could not — he's a cheat," "I sold all my cows to bring my grandfather here," shouted another man before being ordered away by police.

You Hockry on Friday had banned any further appearances by Evans, who had announced a "God Bless Cambodia" crusade. "There is unhappiness from the people, especially those who've travelled from the various provinces," he said.

Friday's scheduled rally was cancelled after Evans failed to appear. Supporters who arrived at the National Stadium were chased out by angry crowds and police were called.

Evans drew crowds of more than 30,000 at his first rally on Wednesday. But the event ended in chaos as crowds seeking to be healed surged towards the makeshift stage.

"It's a waste of time and money," said 34-year-old Ren of the cure claims. He had travelled from central Kompong Thom province with his disabled brother and sister.

Ren said he was told by Evans' Cambodian assistants that his brother and sister could not be healed because they "must have committed sins in a previous life."

Protesters outside the luxury Cambodian hotel on Friday night tore down placards advertising Evans' appearances and showing lame people throwing away their crutches.

Advertisements for Evans' "crusade" promise "miracle cures" for the deaf, dumb, blind and disabled. During his rally on Thursday, blind, crippled, deaf and dumb people waited in wheelchairs, on straw mats or on crutches in the forlorn hope of being cured.



The characters representing evil and darkness, in black, and goodness and light, in white, encounter each other backstage during a rehearsal for 'Aida' in Luxor on Friday.

## Tight security for Egyptian Aida extravaganza

JONATHAN WRIGHT  
LUXOR

EGYPTIAN police put on a huge show of force yesterday to prevent Moslem militants disrupting an opera extravaganza that the government hopes will draw visitors back to one of Egypt's most famous tourist sites.

Elite Presidential Guard commandos and armored personnel cars from the paramilitary Central Security organization deployed around the pharaonic temple where a \$3.5 million production of Verdi's *Aida* opened last night.

Men with dark glasses and walkie-talkies cruised the streets of the southern town of Luxor in unmarked cars as special flights brought the audience in direct from European cities.

Luxor, site of the tombs and temples of New Kingdom pharaohs including Tutankhamun, laid out the red carpet in the hope the publicity would push up the occupancy rates at hotels and fill the coffers of the merchants.

Tourism has slumped because of

attacks on foreigners by Moslem militants seeking to embarrass the government and undermine the Egyptian economy, which relies on tourism for up to 20 percent of its foreign exchange earnings.

Seven tourists have been killed and 53 people wounded in Egypt since the attacks began in October 1992. Earnings from tourism fell to \$1.78 billion in the year up to June, from a peak of more than \$3 billion in 1991.

The organizers had originally said Prince Charles of Britain, Queen Noor of Jordan, King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain and US actress Jane Fonda would attend.

But Rossi has vigorously defended his decision, saying Verdi never intended to stage the opera in a temple.

"It is a modern creation, for the future. There is not a single note of Arab music in the opera. To hold it in a temple would have confined it," he said.

In 1987, after another lull in the tourist trade, the Egyptian govern-

ment put on a similarly lavish production of *Aida* right in the Luxor temple in the town centre.

Hoteliers said occupancy rates had risen to 90 percent for the six nights of the opera, from 50 percent earlier in the month.

Taxi drivers and shopkeepers said they too had noticed an increase in business over the past week.

"Business is looking up, because of the opera and because the security situation is stable," said Mohamed Azab, owner of the Opera *Aida* souvenir shop just north of the 3,200-year-old Hapsheut temple.

Egyptian authorities have spared no expense to make sure the event is a success, building a pontoon bridge and a new road to carry the audience of 3,000 over the Nile and back as quickly as possible.

The stars on the opening night will be Wilhelmina Fernandez as *Aida* and Giuseppe Giacomini as the Egyptian officer Radames. (Reuters)

## 'Children of God' cult leader dead

LONDON (AP) — The leader of The Children of God, a controversial Christian sect involved in conflicts with the law across the world, is dead, his followers said.

David Berg died at 75, said Rachel Scott, a spokeswoman for the organization speaking from Leire, Leicestershire in central England.

Berg has been in hiding since 1971, and Scott said she was informed of his death two days ago in a telephone call from Berg's wife, Maria. Scott said she did not know in which country Berg was when he died, or when he died.

"He fell asleep in his sleep, peacefully," Scott told The Associated Press, quoting Berg's widow. "He was getting weaker and weaker. He died of old age, basically."

OSLO (Reuters) — To some Norwegians the European Union is the work of the Devil, would lead to an environmental disaster and Norway would fall on evil times if it joined.

Alongside mainstream objections, such as concern that EU membership would undermine Norway's sovereignty, runs a string of extremist arguments ahead of tomorrow's referendum.

There has been no violence, but Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland and other EU advocates this week received envelopes containing bullets.

Officials believed they were sent by an anti-EU fanatic. Leaders of the "No" campaign dismiss this, saying they have also received various threats but had decided not to publicize them.

Fresh opinion polls at the weekend showed that the "No" lead is shrinking ahead of the referendum, but opponents are still comfortably ahead in most of the polls.

Radical Christians have suggested the EU is an evil omen signifying the imminent end of the world. A prominent ecologist says foreign bacteria would invade Norway

## EU is epitome of all evil to some Norwegians

should it join.

"We shall pray for all who stand dignified (against the EU), and thus take our responsibility for the nation," the revivalist Christian magazine *Rikere Liv* (Richer Life) said in an anti-EU edition released in the final weeks of the campaign.

"The revivalists will take part and do their share in order to prevent us entering the EU," said the magazine, which has a circulation of 12,000.

Most voters dismiss such talk as rubbish, but a major debate broke out in Norway two years ago when the suggestion was first made that the EU is the Empire of the Devil.

The New Testament Book of Revelation describes a corrupt, final empire, which, radical Christians say, could be the EU.

The warning about foreign bacteria upsetting Scandinavian equilibrium was delivered by Sigmund Kvaloy Setreng, described in the media as an ecology philosopher.

"Mother Earth needs peace," he told national television. In a booklet published by the Association of Farmers, who worry about losing subsidies inside the EU, the philosopher listed 15

domestic animal diseases he said could slip into Norway on the back of Europe's inner market.

The environment is an important argument among EU opponents, who fear nature would be vandalized and resources such as fish plundered on the orders of bureaucrats based in Brussels.

"We would be utterly stupid if we asked people to turn their backs on their immediate environment, the vulnerable ecology, the living life that Norway is responsible for," said an editorial in the influential *Nordlys* (Northern Light) daily in Tromsø.

Tromsø, which is in the Arctic north, is a hub of fishermen's opposition to the EU.

"Norway's responsibility for the world's food supply is incompatible with the membership agreement we got in the EU negotiations last spring," *Nordlys* said.

On a more playful note, left-wing women formed a group, "Blondes against EU."

"Blondes normally do not say no," said activist Kristin Halvorsen.

"But when they do say no, they mean it."

## Revolt against Major crumbles

LONDON (Reuters) — A party revolt against Prime Minister John Major over Europe was crumbling yesterday, but rebels showed their anger by accusing him of Nazi-style tactics and of making the government a laughing stock.

A small core of right-wing Conservative members of parliament had threatened a showdown with Major tomorrow in a vote on a bill to boost Britain's payments to the European Union.

But Major threatened he would call an election if they scuppered the bill and potential cabinet rivals for his job vowed not to stand in his way.

On Friday, an amendment to the bill was tabled by 18 defiant rebels — unlikely to be enough to defeat Major who can rely on Northern Irish allies to bolster his slim majority of 14 seats.

But, amid claims that Conservative leaders were pressuring local branches effectively to sack any members of parliament who rebelled, some appeared to back off, but angrily.

"The cabinet will win its vote tomorrow but the process has made itself the laughing stock of the British people," Sir George Gardiner, one of the 18, told a party meeting.

Sir Nicholas Fairbairn, an outspoken critic of Major's record as leader, compared his drastic efforts to bring rebels into line with Nazi Germany.

"I am not going to see democracy have its face rubbed in the dirt, elected members of parliament treated like delegates to the Nuremberg rally in which they raise their hands and say 'Heil Hitler,'" he told BBC Radio Scotland.

Bill Cash, a prominent rebel, played down widespread speculation that anti-European Conservative members of parliament would mount a leadership challenge against Major later in the week.

"You can be sure there won't be a general election and talk of a leadership challenge is pure speculation," he said.

Major's threat of an election three years early has worked as Conservatives know their chance of winning would be small.

The opposition Labor party, under its new leader Tony Blair, is trouncing the government in opinion polls, which show voters want a change after 15 years of Conservative rule.

Aides to Major said on Friday they were confident the government would not be defeated in the Europe vote. But a leadership challenge would deal another damaging blow to his already shaky authority.

The Times newspaper said one unnamed rebel told it he had two-thirds of the 34 deputies needed to mount a challenge. Others were sympathetic and could join their ranks after tomorrow's vote, he said.

Major himself won the premiership in 1990 after a challenge to Margaret Thatcher by arch-enemy Michael Heseltine triggered her downfall.

Former party chairman Lord Tebbit said if politicians could not speak their minds "you might as well elect parrots."

## Man planned to marry girlfriend's corpse

MOUNT HOLLY, N.J. (AP) — A man fatally stabbed his estranged girlfriend and then called the woman's mother to say he planned to marry the bloodied corpse and would send her the severed finger with a wedding band, authorities said yesterday.

Forrest D. Fuller was arrested in The Last Stop bar in Fairmont, W.Va., on Thanksgiving after he told a barmaid his dead girlfriend was outside in the car, said Sgt. Jack Smith of the Burlington County prosecutor's office.

Jodie Myers' bloody body was found wrapped in blankets in the back seat of her own car, Smith said. A wedding dress was in the trunk. Fuller, 28, did not resist arrest.

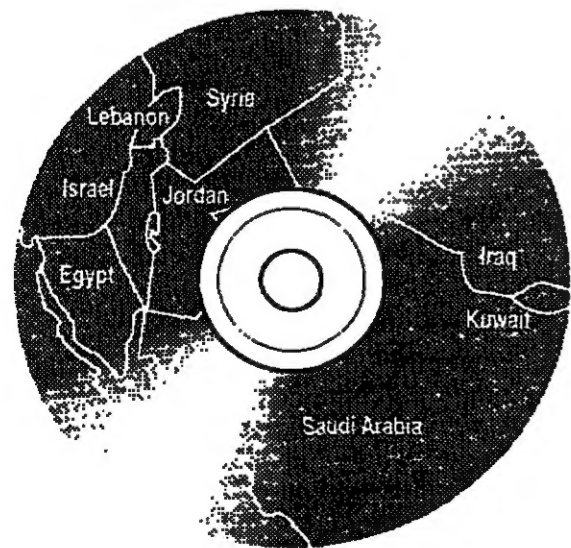
Smith said Fuller strangled and then stabbed the 20-year-old woman with a steak knife at his home in Pemberton Township.

Fuller had called several of Myers' friends and relatives, including her mother, Smith said.

He told the woman's mother "that he did intend to marry Myers, he would place her in a wedding dress, place a wedding band on her finger and that he intended to sever that finger and mail it with the ring attached" back to Myers' mother, Smith said.

Prosecutor Stephen G. Raymond said Fuller was upset because Myers had ended their relationship after three months and was seeing other men.

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# US doctor offers a 'Gateway to Hope' for ex-cons

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

AVRAHAM Twerski, with his flowing white beard, large kippa and black suit, wouldn't look out of place in Mea She'arim or Bnei Brak.

But the Pittsburgh psychiatrist, who founded and runs one of the top US substance-abuse treatment centers, doesn't preach religious observance, and most of his patients are non-Jews.

Twerski's Gateway Center, which has treated 25,000 addicts since 1972, served as a model for a drug-rehabilitation hostel in Beersheba called Gateway to Hope.

The local version, initiated and run by the Prisoner Rehabilitation Authority (PRA), accepted its first group of ex-convicts in July 1993. Twenty-three addicts have completed the three-month program.

Twerski recently bought an apartment in Efrat, where he and his wife live several months a year. He has serious alyia plans, but in the meantime is advising the PRA Gateway project during his stays here.

In the late 1980s, PRA founder and director Avraham Hoffman was in Pittsburgh to look at hostels for prisoner rehabilitation.

"Whomever I asked about drug-abuse treatment inevitably referred me to Dr. Twerski," Hoffman recalls.

"I had never heard of him, but after so many recommendations, I went to see him. I was amazed by the great respect in which he was held by the general community; young hippies we passed on the street one Shabbat waved to Dr. Twerski, who was dressed in the full hassidic regalia."

Twerski is the son of a hassidic rebbe, the Admor of Hornostopol, and was designated to succeed him but decided to go into medicine instead.

Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Twerski was ordained at the Hebrew Theological College in Skokie, a suburb of Chicago. As the eldest son, he was expected to accept the mantle of *admor*.

But "the rabbinate didn't interest me. I approached my father - whom I had often accompanied on visits to Jews in hospitals - about going to medical school. I also wrote to the Steipler Rebbe, who backed me up in my desire to be a doctor."

He earned his degree at Marquette University Medical School in Milwaukee and studied psychiatry at the University of Pittsburgh.

AFTER WORKING for three years as a psychiatrist in a state mental hospital, Twerski was invited to see Sister Adele, the head of Pittsburgh's St. Francis General Hospital, a Catholic institution with a 300-bed psychiatric wing.

She offered him a job as chief psychiatrist, but



Dr. Avraham Twerski, who advises the Prisoner Rehabilitation Authority's Gateway project, hugs an ex-convict during a visit here.

he told her that as an Orthodox Jew, it would be impossible for him to take the job because he couldn't answer telephone calls on Shabbat. She said she would find a weekend substitute, and Twerski was hired.

"I was in charge of psychiatric services there for 20 years, and from the beginning, Sister Adele and I hit it off. When she died recently at the age of 93, I recommended that she be canonized."

With the growing number of addicts needing help, Twerski received a \$2.5-million research grant to open the Gateway Research Center, a 100-bed rehabilitation facility. Gateway flourished, and Twerski felt he had to choose between it and St. Francis.

It came down to a question of paternity: "Gateway was my baby."

Although he was taught the Freudian school of psychiatry, Twerski uses an eclectic approach to treating addiction: He promotes self-esteem.

"I realized the best way for addicts to give up hard drugs, alcohol, amphetamines or tobacco was to help them to feel better about themselves."

His technique is based on the 12-step program used by Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous with its spiritual - but not necessarily religious - dimension.

"It's possible to be very spiritual but to be a nonbeliever, just as one can be nominally reli-

gious - performing every ritual - and completely lack spirituality. Being spiritual means recognizing the need for delayed gratification, the ability to feel guilt, to be intelligent, to think of the meaning of life."

Recognizing some higher power, which could be Alcoholics Anonymous rather than God, helps addicts change their attitudes and behaviors, Twerski says.

"I recall attending an AA meeting in Jerusalem in which participants were required to participate in prayers. One alcoholic initially refused, but then agreed to pray regularly. He told me it did him good. The praying, he said, 'makes me realize that I am not God.' They must accept the fact that they can't 'get clean' alone."

THE NONPROFIT Gateway program, named by *Forbes* magazine as one of the 12 best in the US, consists of a 28-day stay in the Pennsylvania center.

First the addicts are helped through detoxification; then they undergo counseling from various professionals and former addicts. The cost is \$10,000, but outpatient programs in a variety of clinics are cheaper.

Among the "graduates" are numerous Jews, including a minority of Orthodox. The US haredi community is less liable than secular Jews to become involved in substance abuse, he says, but they are not immune. Getting them into treatment is very difficult because they do all they can to hide their addiction, fearing it will ruin the marriage chances of anyone in the family.

"They mistakenly believe an addict will get over it if his rabbi gives him a stern lecture."

Of his 25,000 "graduates," 75 to 80 percent were drug-free two years after participation. Of these, 60 percent have remained clean, while the rest had brief relapses but are now drug-free.

David Irsai, the director of Beersheba's Gateway to Hope, studied Twerski's technique in Pittsburgh and adapted it for use here.

Ex-convicts who have kicked their habit - whether in another facility or in prison - and are willing to observe the strict, three-month regimen are accepted into the program. They live in a comfortable apartment and are supervised by recovered addicts. They undergo intensive group and individual treatment with emphasis on the problems that led them to drug use, and they are helped to deal with emotions and family problems and prepare for the working world.

After completing three months at Gateway, they may opt to continue in one of the PRA's aftercare programs, such as a hostel for released inmates or "three-in-one," in which an ex-convict lives with two specially trained university students.

Although the local Gateway program has been running for less than 18 months, Hoffman is encouraged by its initial results. Of 28 ex-convicts who took part in four groups, 23 completed the three-month regimen. Some 70 percent have chosen to participate in aftercare programs. None of the 23 has been jailed again.

Twerski says he's optimistic that Gateway to Hope will eventually cut recidivism from the current 84 percent among addict-ex-convicts here to 20 percent. But he warns that the number of addicts may increase.

"In any society where selfless ideals are less important and the main goal is seeking personal pleasure, addiction flourishes," he says. "This happened in the US many years ago, and it seems to have arrived here. I'm not against people having a good time, but there must be something more to inspire people to sacrifice."

## Some medical prophecies for the 21st century

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

IN the world of early 21st-century medicine, surgeons will operate on patients in another city or country; light will be shone through the body to detect disease; and nurses will tell doctors what to do.

That was the message from Health Ministry Director-General Mordechai Shani at this month's Ninth Annual Convention of the Israel Nurses Association.

While the ability to prophesy is given only to the foolish, he said, hints of the way medicine will go in the next decade are apparent.

Medical technology, already responsible for half of increased costs in the health budget, will become even more important.

"Nurses, who use many of these machines on patients, have been upgraded and taught on an academic level," said Shani, an expert in medical administration, in his lecture on medicine in the early 21st century.

"This has raised the quality of their professionalism beyond anything dreamed of only a few decades ago. Doctors' expertise will become even more specialized. This will lead to the appointment of nurses - with a broader professional overview and administrative ability - to head hospital departments instead of physicians."

He predicted that doctors will practice "telemedicine," examining and even treating patients located kilometers, or even a continent, away. Computers will help hospital staffers diagnose diseases, while robots operated by remote control will perform virtual laparoscopic surgery by poking tiny scalpels into holes in the skin.

In just five or six years, Shani predicted, "light will be shot at organs and

be reflected back to devices that perform an optical biopsy without a drop of blood."

IMPROVING THE level of medical treatment will not come easily. The aging of the population will greatly increase demand for care; all modern societies, he said, will be struggling with the question of who has the right to expensive treatments.

More diagnosis and treatment will be carried out in community clinics, while hospitals will be filled with the very sick and the elderly. The number of psychiatric hospital beds will continue to shrink as outpatients are treated with new medications.

While more people will be saved from dying of acute illnesses, medicine will not be able to cure all chronic diseases, and coping with this extended life will be very difficult for both the patient and the health-care system.

Drugs will be designed to work on receptors in the cell, causing fewer side effects, Shani said. Drugs work best on diseases if they use a lock-and-key approach. Less-specific drugs can affect many systems of the body. If drugs are designed on a molecular level, with the drug molecule "key" exactly fitting in the receptor "lock," the medication will not affect other body systems, such as the immune system. This means fewer side effects.

Drugs will be designed to work on receptors in the cell, causing fewer side effects, Shani said. Gene therapy will cure diseases passed on from one generation to another, he added, "but microbes will be increasingly resistant to medications, and new, more effective

antidotes will have to be designed. Transplants of tiny cells, and not just whole human organs, will be performed, and some organs will come from animals."

He said with more demand for and availability of advanced treatments, medical costs will continue to rise beyond today's annual NIS 20 billion.

The ministry will establish widespread quality control and risk-management techniques to try to stem these costs. Smaller medical organizations will cope better with changes than giant, impersonal and slower-moving ones, Shani said, "just as the huge dinosaurs couldn't adapt to prehistoric environmental changes."

SOME 4,000 nurses from around the country, including a handful of male nurses, packed Jerusalem's International Convention Center for two days and listened to hundreds of lectures on research in their field.

Nehama Angel-Yitzhaki, an oncological nurse, found that nurses are more able than doctors or social workers to cope with dying patients and their families.

Doctors tend to avoid contact with terminal patients, she said, while social workers often express anger, denial and depression when a patient dies. Younger nurses handle this better than more veteran nurses, and dying mothers of young children are the most difficult cases for all.

Fruma Tsaur, an epidemiological nurse at Kfar Sava's Meir Hospital, and Dr. Nili Tabak, who teaches nursing at Tel Aviv University, surveyed 25 Ethiopian immigrants

who are carriers of AIDS.

They found that most of them didn't comprehend the significance of testing HIV-positive. Only a third had heard about AIDS; of those who did, only a third knew how the disease is transmitted. There is great ignorance about the disease among this immigrant group, the authors concluded, despite the existence of educational programs.

Haviva Barkali, a midwife and pediatric-sedation nurse at Jerusalem's Hadassah-University Hospital, said nurses who are sedation experts greatly ease children's anxiety in the hospital.

Hadassah introduced such specialists a year ago; since then, youngsters who cannot be given anesthesia have been undergoing frequent diagnostic and monitoring procedures painlessly with the appropriate amount of sedation. She urged that this nursing specialty be expanded to include departments with adult patients.

A new device for taking young children's temperature was found by Assaf Harofe nurses to be accurate and simple to use. The technique, known as tympanic membrane thermometry, involves the insertion of a device into the ear. The ear temperature is not much different from that taken by mouth or rectum, and the device causes no complications, the nurses concluded.

On a lighter note, a Sheba Hospital emergency-room nurse reported on the effect of humor on patients.

Ora Wallach urged that "humor be taken very seriously in all aspects of nursing." While many staffers don't think hospital wards are the place to tell jokes, Wallach found that laughter increases the secretion of endorphins (natural painkillers) and strengthens the immune system.

## Consult an allergy specialist about child's bee-sting swelling

Rx FOR READERS

POST HEALTH REPORTER

OUR two-year-old daughter suffered two bee stings on her face in the past two weeks; the first one was on her eyelid, and her eye swelled so much she couldn't open the lid. The next time, it apparently stung her on the inside of her lip when she was eating bread with chocolate spread. This also swelled up her face, including the eye, terribly. The doctor didn't ask any questions about a possible allergy, and only told us how to reduce swelling. Are these reactions to bee stings extreme? Do stings on the face cause more swelling than on the rest of the body? Should she be checked for a possible allergy to bee stings? If so, would another sting be dangerous? B. & H. I., Jerusalem.

Dr. Avner Reshef, head of allergy and clinical immunology at Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer, replies:

One must differentiate between local reactions to bee stings and systemic reactions. Local ones, which involve swelling and pain in the part of the body that was stung, or even nearby, don't require special treatment except compresses of ice or taking antihistamines. Even a whole hand can swell as a local reaction to a sting. Symptoms of a local reaction usually pass in 24 hours; if not, the problem may be due to a secondary infection or a local toxic reaction.

But if the person reacts in other ways, such as developing hives, swollen lips or difficulty in swallowing or breathing, this is a systemic reaction, and should be investigated by an allergy expert. Systemic reactions usually appear quickly, in 15

to 30 minutes after the sting. Bee stings in the face, especially in the case of children, usually cause a more serious reaction than stings on the arms or legs; thus even local reactions can spread and cause serious distress.

From your description of the case, it sounds like a local reaction. It is far from certain that the next sting will cause a worse reaction; it could be milder. But nevertheless, I recommend that you consult with an allergy expert. Between 0.4 and 2 percent of the population are sensitive to bee stings and may develop a systemic reaction, even anaphylactic shock, which is serious and must be treated immediately in hospital.

People known to be very sensitive may be given immunotherapy, in which they receive injections of the allergen in tiny amounts to desensitize them. This therapy successfully protects 98 percent of patients; the rest suffer some reaction despite it, but it is usually milder than the reaction without it. If your daughter is unduly sensitive to bee venom, two years old is too young, but she should be watched by her doctor.

Rx For Readers welcomes queries from readers about medical problems. Experts will answer those we find most interesting, and replies will be printed in the twice-monthly column on the Health Page.

Write Rx For Readers, c/o Judy Siegel-Itzkovich, The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem 91000, or fax 02-389527, giving your initials, age and place of residence. Phoned-in queries will not be accepted.

## A shelter from the storm of the Holocaust

THE 40 Holocaust survivors who have lived at Jerusalem's Kfar Shaul state psychiatric hospital for three or four decades would probably have been functioning on their own today if current drugs and treatment policies had existed during the state's early years.

However, this remnant - who numbered a hundred about 15 years ago but are dying out - have no close relatives and are too old to be discharged. They have no home to go to, according to hospital director Dr. Yair Bar-El.

With the help of a group of Dutch Protestants, those patients now have new living quarters in their decades-old home.

The group raised most of the \$1.5 million for Kfar Shaul's psychogeriatric center, which opened this month. It provides comfortable residential facilities for the 40 patients and outpatient care for 20 others and for dozens of patients who are not Holocaust survivors.

Jan van der Graaf, who chairs the Kfar Shaul Friends Association in Holland, led a delegation of Christian supporters to the dedication. "We were motivated by our compassion for people on the margins of society who suffered unspeakably in the Holocaust," he said. Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

## Deadly substance helps treat muscle disorders

HEALTH SCAN

POST HEALTH REPORTER

EVERYONE knows enough to discard, unopened, all swollen food tins, because the swelling may indicate the deadly bacterium botulinum. But doctors are increasingly impressed by the success of botulinum in treating muscular disorders such as facial tics.

Aside from tics, conditions of involuntary muscular contraction include strabismus (cross eye), spastic dysphonia (affecting the vocal cords), neck dystonia (inability to move the head from side to side), and vaginismus (vaginal contractions making intercourse painful if not impossible).

In the latest issue of the *Israel Journal of Medical Sciences*, half a dozen researchers - Nir Ghadi, Jacob Meer, Chaim Kidan, Elchanan Greenberg, Bella Gross and Silvia Honigman of the neurology and otolaryngology departments of Haifa's Carmel Hospital - report on the growing uses of botulinum in treating such neurological disorders.

Commercially known as Botox, the toxin is injected directly into the contracting muscle; in the right dose and injected properly, the toxin rarely causes serious side effects. Over 100 patients with various muscle conditions were treated. Fifty to 92 percent of the patients showed significant improvement. Some patients with neck dystonia experienced complete disappearance of muscle stiffness, tension and pain for the

first time in years. The only patients who got no relief were suffering from head tremors or had dystonic postures from cerebral palsy.

The toxin is known to work on the nerve transmitter acetylcholine. Some of the patients who receive injections enjoy a long-term remission, but most have to undergo the injections from time to time. The researchers said there is need for two or three referral centers in Israel to handle all the patients requiring such injections and followup.

DISTANCE YOURSELF FROM THE COPY MACHINE

Overexposure to the toner dust from photocopying machines may be bad for your health. Spanish researchers from the University of Granada report in a recent issue of *The Lancet* the case of a woman with the kind of lung disease usually found among coal miners.

The 44-year-old patient, who worked full-time in a photocopy shop for six years, developed siderosis, in which lung tissue thickens and dies. It is caused by inhaling fine particles of silicon and iron.

Microscopic analysis of photocopy dust at her workplace and of lung biopsy cells revealed the

presence of iron and silicon in both samples. Her symptoms of cough, headache and breathlessness have improved after treatment with steroids, but she still suffers from the damage to her lungs, the doctors said. They advised doctors who encounter patients with similar symptoms to ask whether they are continually exposed to the black toner dust of photocopy machines.

LUCKY CLOVERLEAF A six-week-old baby boy born with a severe and rare defect called "clover-leaf skull deformity" has been successfully operated on in Jerusalem. The defect, caused by premature closure of the sections of the skull during development, gives the head the shape of a three-lobed clover leaf.

An interdisciplinary surgical team at Hadassah-University Hospital in Ein Kerem had to reconstruct the entire skull from the forehead to the nape of his neck. During the very complex operation, which involves a great deal of hemorrhaging, the baby received an additional 320 cubic centimeters of blood - the same amount found in the body of a baby of his size.

It is highly unusual for such an operation to be performed on such

a young patient, but Hadassah doctors felt they had to go ahead because cranial pressure was life-threatening.

AIDS EXPERTISE EXPORTED

Two Jerusalem educators recently ran five-day courses on AIDS prevention and education in Russia and Lithuania. Dr. Avner Shenfeld and Dr. Alexandra Lobina (herself a former Russian immigrant) used the AIDS-education program developed here that has already been adopted by 14 countries, including the Philippines, Argentina, Germany, Peru and Guatemala. The courses in Russia and Lithuania were sponsored by the Foreign Ministry's Center for International Cooperation and the Jerusalem AIDS Project, an international nongovernmental organization based in the capital, and were attended by nearly 100 health and education professionals and medical students.

SEXUAL DISEASE HOT LINE

Kupat Holim Clalit has introduced the country's first free call-in service devoted entirely to sexually transmitted diseases, from 5 to 7 p.m. every Thursday. Answering callers (04-789383) are a senior gynecologist, a nurse and other professionals in the Haifa and Western Galilee districts. Callers can get details about genital herpes, the causes of pain during intercourse, and other problems.

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## The Egyptian enigma

THAT the Foreign Ministry is reportedly puzzled by the recent deterioration in relations with Egypt is hardly surprising. Israel has had good reason to believe that the exact opposite would happen; that the government's recognition of the PLO and the signing of the Oslo and Cairo agreements would signal a new era in Egyptian-Israeli relations. Israel's moves have been, after all, precisely what Egypt has advocated for the past 15 years as the only way to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute and make the normalization of relations with Israel acceptable to the Egyptian people.

Nor has Israel minimized the Egyptian role. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres have been seeking Egyptian guidance, paying homage to Egyptian mediation by going to Cairo with dutiful regularity. But instead of the relationship becoming a model for Arab acceptance of Israel, Egypt's hostility has become more palpable, and Cairo's anti-Israel diplomatic initiatives more persistent.

The main Egyptian effort, made with Syrian collaboration, is directed against Israel's reported nuclear capability. It is an attempt which gives credence to the gravest Israeli suspicions about Egypt's true intentions. To demand that Israel agree to be a non-nuclear power while Egypt itself refuses to renounce poison gas (which it used in war in 1966), and while all of Israel's sworn enemies have huge arsenals of non-conventional weapons of mass destruction is, at best, to show indifference to Israel's security concerns.

Such indifference can only mean that Egypt wants Israel not only to return to its "natural size," within the 1949 armistice lines, but to be at the mercy of regional dictatorships already armed with biological and chemical weapons and striving to achieve nuclear capabilities. Particularly disturbing is that in a UN speech Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa linked normalization

of Arab relations with Israel to Israeli acquiescence to denuclearization.

Nor is Egypt's activity limited to the nuclear sphere. At the Casablanca conference, touted by Peres as an historic first step toward Israel's economic integration in the Middle East, Egypt presented a comprehensive plan for regional development which does not even mention Israel. At the UN, Egypt actively supports resolutions that call for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Cairo has persuaded Comoro, an Arab League member, to violate an agreement to exchange ambassadors with Israel, and forced it to downgrade the relationship with Israel. Egypt also opposes Peres's plan to create a regional security system, and it has even thwarted Israeli efforts to get Arab cooperation on an environmental plan to halt the spread of the desert. And while it is true that Egyptian-Israeli trade has tripled in the last two years and Israeli businessmen can travel on multiple entry visas, the scope of business with Egypt is still negligible: \$30 million a year.

Even more puzzling is president Hosni Mubarak's refusal to reciprocate Rabin's many visits to Egypt. President Ezer Weizman, who is far more conscious of the insult inherent in this refusal, has conditioned his own upcoming official visit to Cairo on a Mubarak visit to Jerusalem at a later date. How long it will take Mubarak to make this trip remains to be seen.

The government likes to enumerate the dividends of the agreement with the PLO, which, it says, more than offset the increase in terrorism and the threat posed by tens of thousands of armed Palestinians on Israel's doorstep. The most impressive of these dividends is the establishment of normal relations with Arab countries. But Egypt, the most important Arab country, seems to be going in the opposite direction. It is as if Israel's acceptance of Egypt's blueprint for peace is rewarded with ever-growing Egyptian demands.

## Italy's woes return

THE dramatic arrival of Silvio Berlusconi on the Italian political scene this year was always accompanied by some doubts that this sudden leap to power was somehow inappropriate for a major European democracy. The troubles of the prime minister's government last week showed that such doubts may have been well placed. The investigation of their new leader for alleged corruption and abuse of power can only plunge the unfortunate Italians into despair that they can ever cleanse their country's politics.

Of course there is no evidence at this stage that Berlusconi has been guilty of any wrongdoing. Regarding the new accusation that he tried to use his political influence to achieve a favorable business deal, Berlusconi's name has merely been entered on an official register of suspects - a step automatic under Italian law when a complaint is submitted to prosecutors. It does not imply guilt, or even that investigators have any evidence to proceed.

More seriously, Berlusconi has been told by magistrates in Milan that he is under formal investigation for corruption over alleged bribes paid to tax police by his Fininvest media and retail companies. The prime minister accuses the magistrates of over-zealousness and denies all allegations. Again, the problem at this stage is not Berlusconi's guilt or innocence. It lies in the crisis of confidence he now presides over in the Italian state. He is, after all, the man who swept to power after only three months in politics with the image of an efficient "Mr. Clean" businessman who would restore the nation's pride following years of the worst political scandals on the continent.

Now that he has been sucked into the web of sleaze that permeates the political and business establishment, Berlusconi should have been able to welcome the probe with open arms and praise rather than scold the magistrates for their zeal. If he is in the clear, such an attitude would spur confidence in the justice system. If any alleged offenses were proved minor, Italians would understand how difficult it has been for any business to operate without being obliged to pay a bribe here or there.

A major error on the tycoon prime minister's part has been his failure to dump completely all his business operations while concentrating on building a new future for Italy. The suspicion that his television and media companies have been less than free of his influence has dogged him from the start of his election campaign to the present. Berlusconi enjoyed a landslide victory in the March elections, promising an economic miracle, a total break with past corruption, and a new age of stability. But with his coalition joining the neo-fascist National Alliance and the federalist Northern League - a shaky house of cards at best - he already had enough problems without having to answer corruption and abuse-of-power charges.

Berlusconi still has a breathing space, as his political and media critics consider it essential that he remain in office until the end of the year to see the vital budget through parliament. The 1995 budget, designed to cut \$30 billion from next year's deficit, must pass both houses by December 31. It is a time Berlusconi should use well to ponder the historic obligation he has been given to heal his battered country.



## Odd claims of kinship

SHALVA WEIL

SOME 150 newcomers to this country from north-east India who call themselves the Bene Menashe are just the latest in a long line of groups claiming descent from a Lost Tribe of Israel.

Claims of descent from the Lost Tribes have come from practically every corner of the world - from the Danes, who are supposed to be descended from the tribe of Dan, to the Ibos of Nigeria, who claim to be from the tribe of Ephraim.

Throughout the ages, there have been reports that the Japanese, American Indians, Eskimos, Tartars, and even Aborigines are the Lost Tribes.

In Kashmir, an Israelite presence has been reported since the ninth century. Recent popular mythology has it that Jesus Christ never died on the cross, but wandered from country to country in search of the Ten Lost Tribes until he reached Kashmir, where he died and was buried.

Ever since the New World was discovered, people have tried to identify the American Indians with the Lost Tribes.

The 16th-century Bishop, Las Casas maintained that the Indians were originally Israelites, and thereby entitled to humane treatment by the conquistadores.

"Proof" of their origins was sought and found in prophetic texts in the Old Testament and "observations" of their physical traits appeared to confirm to the observers the Israelite descent of the Indians.

Bishop Las Casas insisted upon a millennial explanation for the American Indians, claiming that their decent treatment in this world would bring about the redemption of the entire Western world in the messianic era. His theories were adopted by English and later, American missionaries. A conviction of the Israelite origins of the Indians persisted until this century.

Several prominent Japanese leaders, including members of the imperial dynasty, have traced the Japanese people to the tribe of Gad.

According to a book written in the 1920s by one Jenichiro Oyabe: "The Emperor is the descendant of Gad, of the 12 races of Israel... The Mi of Kado is the honorary

prefix. Kado is the corrupt form of Gad."

Oyabe continues that the eldest son of Gad was named Jippon, whose name became corrupted to Nippon, the original name of the country.

One of the better known personalities in Japan who claims Lost Tribe status is Kampo Harada, a calligrapher born on the island of Kyushu in south Japan. Of Chinese origin, Harada, who owns

18,000 calligraphy schools, says his ancestors were from the tribe of Zevulun.

Harada has an extensive Jewish library and a synagogue to house the 12 Torah scrolls he owns. Strangely enough, however, he sees himself as a Shinto, and has no desire to convert to Judaism.

AN UNUSUAL example of Lost Tribe claims comes from one of the more "civilized" countries in the world - Britain - and embraces several other countries such as the US and Australia.

This is the theory that the British Israelites are the true descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes, "Brit-ish" really meaning "Man/People of the covenant."

It is believed that millions of people in the white "Anglo-Saxon" world subscribe to this theory, which is closely associated with Christian doctrine in countries like Ireland and Scotland.

In their publications, the British Israelites claim that "Celts-Saxons" are the lineal descendants of ancient Israel, and that God made covenants which apply to us today.

According to their doctrine, Jacob's stone, upon which he rested his head at Beth-el, was taken to Egypt, carried through the wilderness by the Children of Israel, and eventually transferred by the

prophet Jeremiah to Antrim in Ireland, where it remained for 1,000 years.

The Beth-el stone was sent to Scotland from Ireland for the coronation of the Scottish kings, and from there brought to London in 1291, for the coronation of Edward I.

British Israelites believe that the present Queen of England is a direct descendant of King David, through King James VI of Scotland and the Irish King Fergus the Great. The coronation stone or the "Stone of the Scone," which every visitor to London can view at Westminster Abbey, is "proof" for the British Israelites of the sanctity of the royal dynasty and its ancient connections with Israel, as far back as Jacob.

According to their history, four great empires - the Assyrian, the Medo-Persian, the Greek and the Roman - were destroyed, but the fifth great world empire, that of the Stone Kingdom, is indestructible and everlasting.

By this theory, its inhabitants, who live in what was once the British Empire and the US and all of whom are white, are the true descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes. Obviously, not all claims to Israelite status are as bizarre as that of the British Israelites. To some, the claim of the Bene Menashe, who hail from Manipur and Mizoram, may appear more reasonable.

However, whatever the myth, Lost Tribe status does not confer Jewish status; the people from Manipur and Mizoram do not even claim to be Jews. That is why, as non-Jews, they are quite content to undergo a formal conversion to Judaism.

The question, therefore, is not whether the Law of Return needs to be changed, nor whether the Law of Return can or should be applied to peoples claiming to be members of the Ten Lost Tribes.

The question is why such diverse groups the world over should claim identification with the Lost Tribes of Israel, and, by implication, some kind of connection with its current "Tribes."

The writer, a Hebrew University anthropologist, curated an exhibition at Beth Hatefusoth entitled Beyond the Samaritans: the Myth of the Ten Lost Tribes.

## Ta-ta-ta TUM!

AMY E. SCHWARTZ

I had only glanced at the post-intermission program at a recent National Symphony Orchestra concert, and had somehow failed to notice that the Beethoven symphony being played was the Fifth.

Ta-ta-ta-TUM! Anyone, even the most casual drop-in, feels a sense of pleased expertise when presented with a performance of a true symphonic warhorse.

From theorists' talk lately, you'd get the impression that sophisticated don't get this kind of deep pleasure out of warhorses - the Fifth, the Ninth, Handel's Messiah. You might think orchestras program them only to sell concert tickets, and that the musicians are inwardly grinding their teeth and muttering, "Not again!"

You might think any number of such things, until the orchestra

Hurrah for those classical music warhorses - and for pop knockoffs

starts to play one of these intimately familiar favorites. Then you relax inwardly, and think, Well, no.

The NSO's choice of Beethoven's Fifth wasn't uncharacteristic, just a routine part of the season, conducted (in the intermission before director-designate Leonard Slatkin starts spending more time with the orchestra) by Zdenek Macal. Mid-autumn seems to be when concert series get around to the warm, cozy, traditional parts of the repertoire, as the weather gets cold.

Or this may be simply the listener's illusion. Things have changed somewhat for the symphony repertoire over the past decade, and prominent conductors like Slatkin talk about changing them more. But none is stupid enough to do anything that would threaten this feeling.

"It's like my kids and [Dr. Seuss's] Green Eggs and Ham," says a music promoter who doesn't want this comparison attributed to her by name. "You learned it when you were susceptible, and now you enter the familiar space, and it stimulates your hormones or pheromones, or whatever."

It is condescending to reduce musical enjoyment to Green Eggs and Ham, that joy of three-year-olds everywhere? In fact, just the opposite. The most familiar masterpieces, says a programmer, "bridge the gap between those who are completely immersed in the world of music, and those who just stick a toe in now and again. Your familiarity with them makes you alert to every detail; it's like coming into your own home."

IN THE CASE of Beethoven's Fifth, there's another twist - one that may carry broader implications for the way amateurs catch up with, or get educated in the worlds of professional art.

For a whole generation just now making enough money to think about symphony orchestra subscriptions, that warm feeling about Beethoven's Fifth Symphony comes from a source a good deal less elevated even than Green Eggs and Ham. It comes from a certain chart-topping single of 1976 called "A Fifth of Beethoven."

This disco Fifth wasn't what you'd call canonical. It was raucous, danceable and used a lot of percussion. Its notices at the time, as it racked up fabulous profits and played interminably on pop-music stations, were at best skeptical.

What it reminded me of all these years later, as the actual Fifth Symphony filled the hall, was the imitation American-heritage quilt patterns that created such outrage among serious quilters when a Smithsonian gift shop began selling them in 1992.

I thought then, as now, that the outrage was misguided. Inferior copies of quilts lead buyers to appreciate the real ones. Likewise, a piece like the real Fifth is, as Slatkin puts it, "untouchable and indestructible, beyond argument"; indeed, he suggests, masterpieces "are made greater by listening to works that aren't in that league."

What these inferior pop knockoffs do is school people on the sly, leaving them in that state of intense familiarity with the surface detail that feels almost as good as expertise.

And if you want to lure people toward real expertise, this burst of warmth may be the best possible advertisement. Accessible bad imitations, like radical remakings generally, are no reason for abandoning the classics. The flip side is they can't hurt them.

(Washington Post)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### THE BATTLE OF BAR-ILAN STREET

Sir, - The hardi problem of Shabbat is the least critical of the problems with Bar-Ilan Street, as on Shabbat the amount of traffic on the street is the lowest of the week.

The major problem is that of a major arterial road cutting in half a high-density residential neighborhood. It is difficult and dangerous for the neighborhood's residents to cross the streets and there is a problem of traffic congestion which is amplified by the addition of local neighborhood traffic.

Anyone familiar with driving on Bar-Ilan, or its continuation as Yirmeyahu Street, will tell you about the problems of traffic congestion between Sunday morning and Friday afternoon.

There is a potential solution to the traffic problems of Bar-Ilan and Yirmeyahu Streets. The two problem intersections are at the summits of hills. There is the possibility of lowering the level of Bar-Ilan and Yirmeyahu in the area of the intersections to create grade-separated intersections, which will contribute significantly to the relief of traffic congestion.

Bar-Ilan street could actually be excavated with the road being covered, for more than half of its length. This would allow the creation of a strong connection, bridging the road between the two halves of the neighborhood (perhaps even a park), while allowing traffic to flow without disturbance to the residents on Shabbat

and, more important, during the rest of the week.

The problem of illegal parking on the south side of Bar-Ilan Street, west of the Shmuel Hanavi intersection, could be eliminated if the police and the city would cooperate, with the police enforcing the parking ban and the city enforcing building and licensing regulations with regard to the shops in the area (the shops have added illegal constructions and do not have acceptable solutions for storage or garbage).

MAX Z. BLANKSTEIN  
Jerusalem.

### ALIYA PROBLEMS

Sir, - The real problem plaguing aliya is not lack of funds or eventually "selective" aliya, but lack of interest and ethics in the different government absorption institutions here, whose assistants neither give us immediately a clear list of our duties and rights, nor attend us politely and with respect, as they should.

If there isn't a change in their automatic behavior, the future of aliya and Zionism is bleak, since it gives newcomers the impression that they are not wanted. Only with goodwill, patience, love and great faith in Israel can the challenges and risks of aliya be overcome.

G. MEYER-DULLMANN  
Beersheba.

### CUSTODIANSHIP OF HOLY PLACES

Sir, - Our prime minister made a magnificent gesture of awarding the King of Jordan Moslem custodianship of the Temple Mount and recognizing his historical right as its guardian, together with the prohibition of Jewish and Christian prayer on this most holy of Jewish sites. This "historical right" stretched from 1948, when the Old City of Jerusalem together with Judea and Samaria were captured by Jordanian force of arms, in contravention of UN agreements, and lasted till 1967 - a total of 19 years, a large slice of history.

As a reciprocal gesture, would it not be appropriate for the king to recognize Israel's permanent right to, and custodianship of, the Cave of Machpela and its discretion as to who should be able to worship there? Otherwise, I am fearful of the arrangements that the "Palestinian Authority" will make when Hebron, the ancient Jewish holy city, is surrendered to them. As it is, the Moslem mayor of Hebron has said that the Jews have no rights over the building built by the Jewish King Herod, which they call the Abraham Mosque, and we call by its more than 3,000-year-old name, the Cave of Machpela.

In that unhappy event will Jews once again be barred from entry into the resting places of the founders of our nation?

YEKUTIEL BARRETI,  
Jerusalem.

## PICTURE POSTSCRIPT



Ernest Hemingway (left, right and center) whoops it up after the Papa Hemingway Look-Alike Contest in Sloppy Joe's Bar in Key West. John Petersen of Tavernier, Florida (center, seated), was the winner.

## POSTSCRIPT

RESIDENTS of the medieval Italian hilltown of Perugia are high on life - biologists have detected large amounts of pollen from cannabis plants floating in the air.

Someone apparently has established an illicit cannabis estate in

Perugia.

"This explains why we've been feeling so euphoric recently," said a shopkeeper.

A TWO-year-old boy fell off a three-storey balcony and survived - because he landed on his pet cat. The cat

died.

Matthew Mikels of Camden, New Jersey, suffered minor injuries. He and the cat fell together from a third floor balcony. He was found lying beneath the balcony, next to the cat, which keeled over and died.



November 27, 1994

Jim Hightower

## Another Day, Another Oil Spill



How about that disastrous oil spill in Russia? Millions of gallons of crude gurgling into a river and spreading out of control, thanks to a carelessly managed pipeline system that's now fallen into such disrepair that leaks are common and environmental calamity inevitable.

Thank God our oil companies and government regulators are on top of things here in the U.S., right? Well, they are...aren't they? Not exactly.

As Mobil, Texaco, Shell and the other oil giants abandon the U.S. and move their investments overseas in pursuit of get-rich-quick oil deals, they're leaving behind their oil pipelines — and an awful mess.

A report by Friends of the Earth tells us more than 200,000 miles of these pipelines stretch across all 50 states of America — four times the length of our

interstate highway system. Nearly all of these pipes are underground — out of sight, out of mind. But they leak, a lot, often into our water supplies.

We hear about the dramatic oil spills, like the 11 million gallons in the Exxon Valdez. But quietly, underground, every day, oil is routinely gurgling from the industry's neglected network of pipes. There's at least one spill a day from these pipelines, adding up to more than 12 million gallons a year.

Yet, regulators don't even have accurate maps showing where the pipelines are; 40 states don't even regulate pollution from pipelines; oil companies are not even required to monitor their pipeline networks; and when spills are found, the U.S. Office of Pipeline Safety gives the company nothing worse than a little slap on the wrist.

## Smoke Out the Tobacco Companies

James Johnson, top dog of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, was recently asked how many smokers die each year from cancer. "I do not know how many," he snapped, adding that estimates of such deaths are "generated by computers and are only statistical."

Yeah, statistics like Bob, Nora, Charlotte, Larry and a good 400,000 other flesh-and-blood Americans who die each year thanks to being hooked on the tobacco industry's coffin nails.

To recruit "replacement smokers" for those who quit or die, tobacco companies spend \$11 million every day on advertising and promotional gimmicks — much of it targeting our children. Why? Because children are their profitable future.

After all, the vast majority of smokers don't get hooked as adults, but as teens, or younger. Every day, another 3,000 U.S. minors — children as young as 10 or 11 — take their first puffs. Half of them will become addicted and ultimately die, nastily and prematurely, of cancer, emphysema or other illness brought on by "smoke-smoke-smoking those cigarettes." Each of them another of Mr. Johnson's statistics.

American children are not alone as tobacco targets:

- \* In Eastern Europe, young women in "cowgirl" outfits hand out Marlboros to teens at rock concerts, giving free Marlboro sunglasses to those who light up on the spot;

- \* Outside Brazilian high schools, young women in safari gear hand out free Camels to 15- and 16-year-olds on their lunch break;

- \* In Taiwan, RJR Nabisco sponsored a concert by a teen rock idol; to get in, each kid presented five empty packs of RJR's Winston cigarettes.

## Thanksgiving '94 Let's Talk Turkey!

And I don't mean Newt Gingrich.

I'm talking about the real thing, the big bird, 45 million of which we Americans will devour on this Thanksgiving Day.

It was the Aztecs who first domesticated the *gallopavo*, but leave it to the Spanish explorers to "foul up" the bird's origins. They declared it to be related to the peacock — wrong! They also thought the peacock originated in Turkey — wrong! And, they thought Turkey was located in Africa — well, you can see the Spanish were pretty confused.

So is the origin of Thanksgiving. The popular assumption is that it was first celebrated by the Mayflower immigrants and the Massasoit natives at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1621. Not so, say proponents of the Jamestown colony in Virginia; they claim the Thanksgiving feast was first had there in 1608.

Hmph! Hold your horses, pilgrims. Folks in El Paso, Texas,

say it all began way out there in 1598, when some 500 Spanish settlers sat down with people of the Piro and Manso tribes, gave thanks, then feasted on duck, geese and fish, all roasted over an open fire.

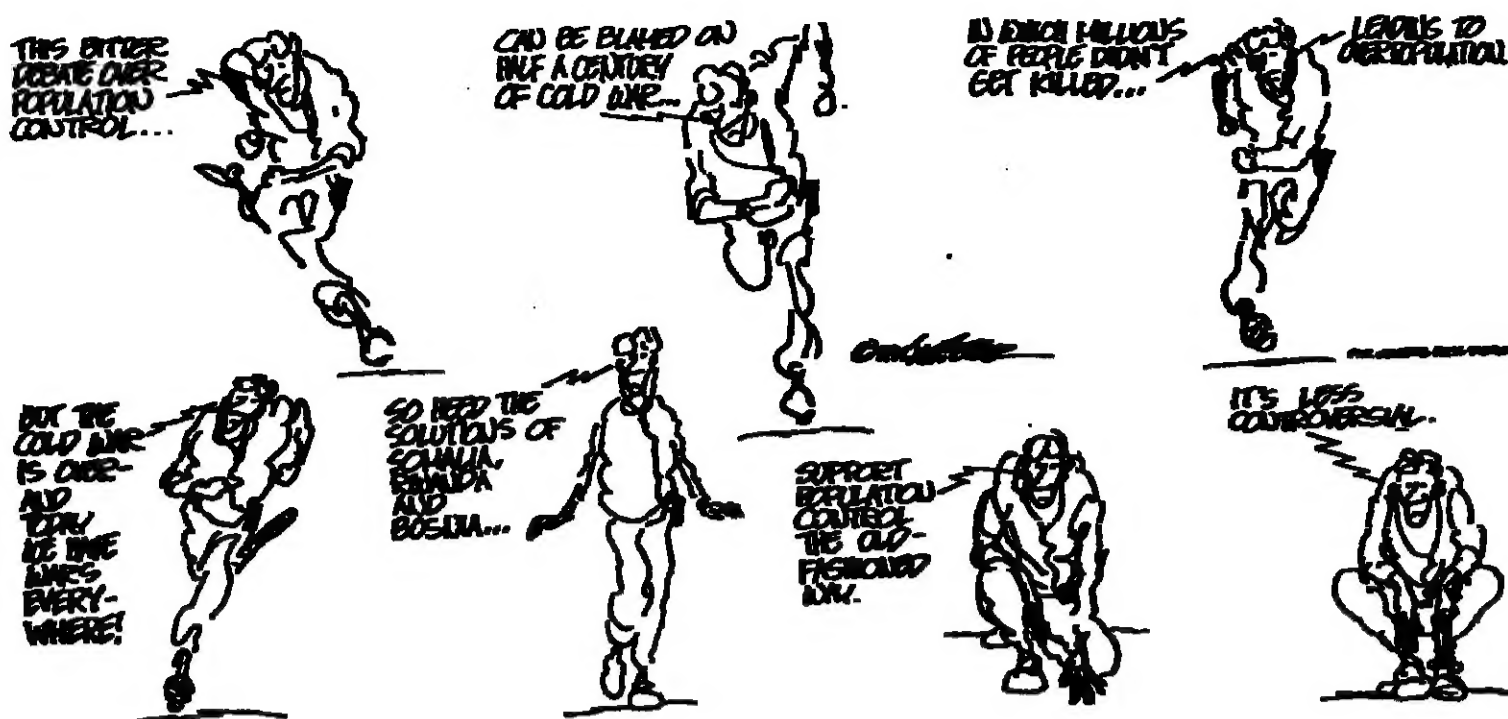
Hal! You're 33 years too late, says a Florida group, asserting the very, very, very first Thanksgiving happened in 1565 when the Spanish settlers of St. Augustine and friends from the Timucuan tribe chowed down on *cocido* — a stew of salt pork, garbanzo beans and garlic — washing it all down with red wine.

Wherever it began, and whatever the purists claim is "official," Thanksgiving today is as multicultural as America. So let's enjoy!

Kick back, give thanks you're in a country with such ethnic richness all around you, and dive into your turkey rellenos, moo-shu turkey, turkey falafel, barbecued turkey, turkey saytay....

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## FEIFFER



### Inside Report

Robert D. Novak

## The Democratic Dilemma

WASHINGTON — The anguish experienced by Democrats across the country, in sharp contrast to the smooth rationalizations emerging from the White House, is typified by this comment to me from a nationally prominent East Coast party activist a few days after the election:

"The Democrats have no ideas, no programs and no future. The problem is deep and can only be solved in the White House. But there is where the problem is, and it goes right to the president. How can he solve it, when he is the cause?"

The animosity of state and local Democratic leaders toward President Clinton is astonishing, matching the public's attitude. While many would like to see him step aside in 1996, in the next breath, they admit that simply will not happen. While many want the president to move toward the center, in the next breath, they admit that this could cut into the party's base vote. Therein lies the Democratic dilemma.

It is intensified because there is no inclination at the White House to replace the people who contributed to the debacle of Nov. 8. Stan Greenberg, the pollster-advisor who told the Clintons that comprehensive health reform could ensure Democrats in the White House for a generation, is dispensing the spin that this was not much of a defeat. Retention of left-wing New York lawyer Harold Ickes Jr. as deputy chief of staff in charge of politics signals to

Democratic activists nationwide that there will be no change.

But the biggest cause for despair is Bill Clinton. In his post-election press conference, the president reluctantly bowed to advice and said, "I have some responsibility" for the rout but resolutely denied that his policies had anything to do with it. An incredulous Brit Hume of ABC asked what many were thinking: Was Clinton suggesting that the voters were saying, "you've been going in the right direction" but should go "farther and faster with the sense of the same agenda"? Clinton did not say no.

The president's problem is diagnosed by veteran Washington reporter Elizabeth Drew in "On the Edge," her new book, which is the best account so far of the Clinton administration. At the outset, Drew writes, "Clinton's problem was that he was a big-government or, at least, an activist-government man trying to come across as a Democrat who didn't believe in big government."

The difficulty of this was compounded by the non-white, non-male constituency that provided Clinton's margin of victory in 1992. Democratic politicians throughout the country agree that the president got off to a rocky start with voters in 1993 by advocating gays in the military. Though Clinton clearly mismanaged this issue, his proposal responded to demands by a politically active segment of what became a minority Democratic Party in last week's election.

The current nature of that party has raised this question in Democratic circles: If the Republican-controlled 104th congress passes a radical welfare reform bill demanded by the public, can Clinton dare sign it and alienate his core constituency?

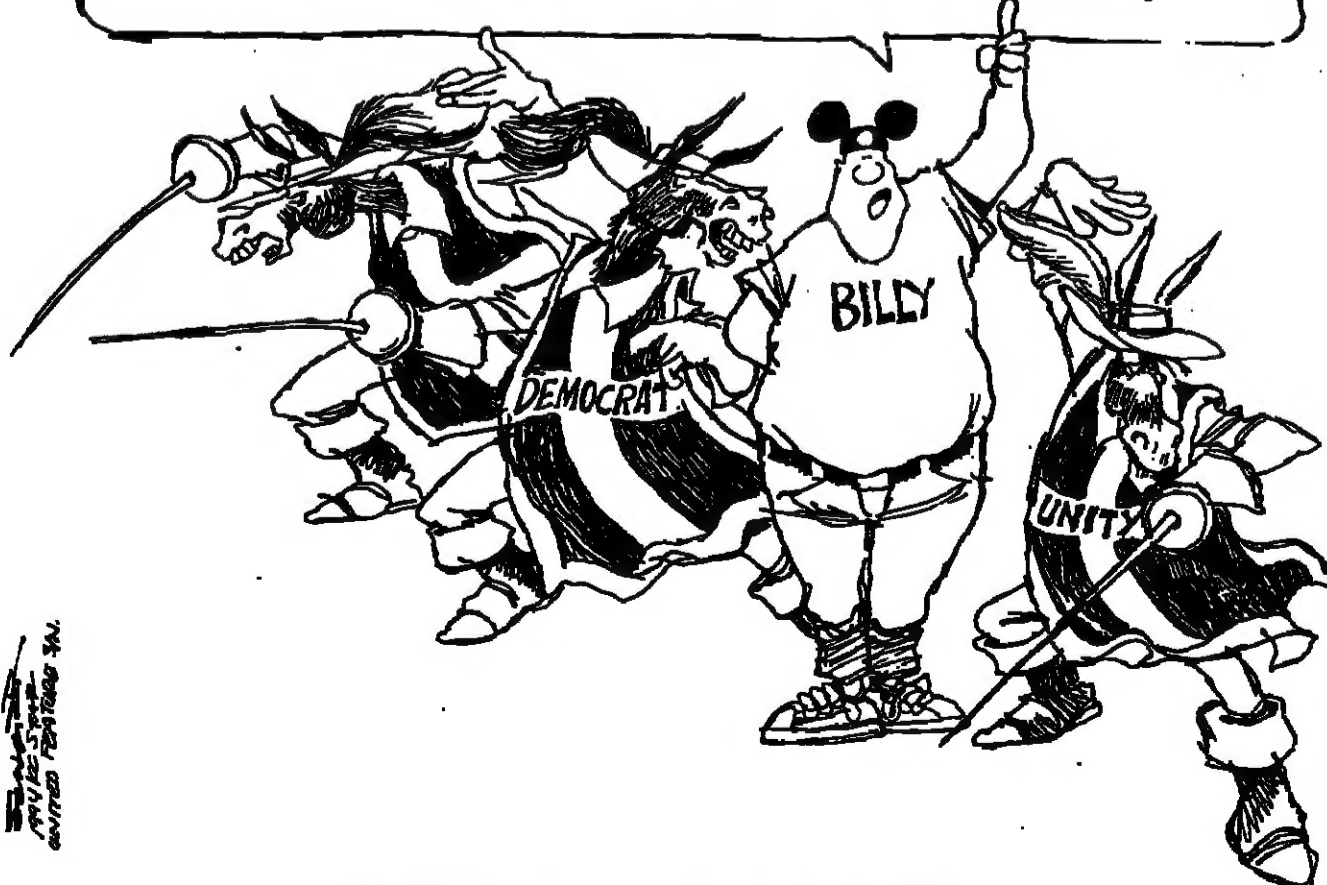
While recognizing this dilemma, Democratic state leaders — such as Donald Fowler, longtime Democratic National committeeman from South Carolina — look to the man in the White house. "He (Clinton) has got to get some grit in his gut," Fowler told me. "He has got to find some tough issues."

That is no easy task, but a tiny first step might be the appointment of a new Democratic National chairman who can at least understand the problem if not actually solve it. Fowler would fill the bill. So would ex-Rep. Dennis Eckart of Ohio. So would William Daley, the prominent Chicago Democrat who masterfully managed congressional approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Since that feat, Daley has heard nothing from the president.

But inside the White House, there is talk about giving the party's national chairmanship to Sen. Jim Sasser, the prototypical Southern Liberal retired in a humiliating landslide by Tennessee's voters. If the president made that talk reality, it would confirm that he neither understands his party's miseries nor is prepared to do anything about them.

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## ONE FOR ALL..AND ALL FOR ONE!



"PSST...WRONG OUTFIT, BILL..."

PERSPECTIVE WEEKLY

Editor  
Guy Bernfeld



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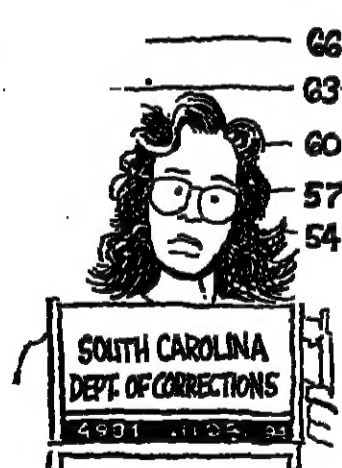


EDITORIAL  
CARTOONS

## STAR TREK- THE GOP GENERATION



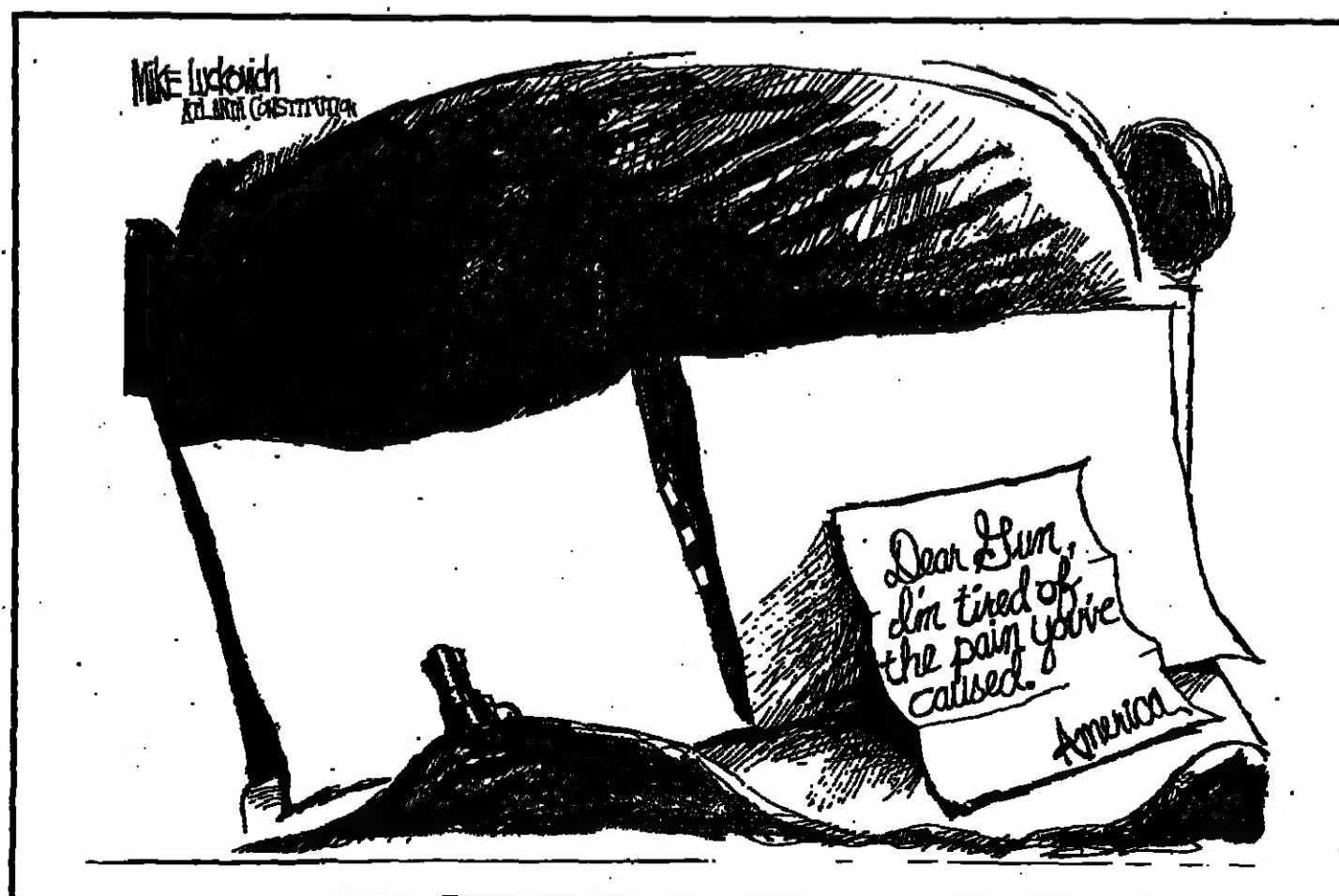
## MOTHERHOOD

MARJORIE C. LEWIS  
NEW YORK NEWS-DAY

## BASEBALL



## APPLE PIE

Mike Lydon  
RE-LASH CONSTITUTION

Alan Dershowitz

Noriega Tapes Prompt First  
Amendment Showdown

Any time the media is ordered by a court to withhold publication of a newsworthy item, the First Amendment is seriously implicated. It is thus quite surprising that so little has been made of the recent decision by a federal judge in Miami to hold CNN in contempt for disobeying his order not to broadcast taped telephone calls made from jail by Manuel Noriega to his lawyer back in 1990. Even a spokesperson for the American Civil Liberties Union — which used to be the guardian of our First Amendment until it became preoccupied with politically correct causes — expressed little concern: "I don't see much here for any outrage."

I do see much here for outrage. To begin, the judge's original order does not comport with the letter or spirit of the First Amendment. Judges simply do not have the power — constitutional, statutory, or

Another appropriate approach — rarely taken by judges — is to stop leaks at their source, rather than prevent their constitutionally protected publication. In the Noriega case, the tapes were improperly leaked to CNN by government agents. Instead of punishing those responsible for the improper — indeed criminal — leak, the judge punished the messenger for doing his job. Unfortunately, this preference for going after the media rather than government leakers is far too typical of judges throughout the country.

Yet another important civil liberties concern — also ignored by the ACLU — is the fact that the judge who imposed the prior censorship order was the very judge who decided that CNN was in contempt of it. Indeed he went out of his way to emphasize his anger at CNN for violating his order. There is something very wrong when the same judge sits as the law maker

Just because the American Civil Liberties Union seems to be getting soft on the First Amendment does not mean that concerned Americans should not be outraged at this judicial usurpation of power. There were other and better ways to protect Gen. Noriega's right to a fair trial than by denying the media the right to broadcast, and the American people's right to hear, a newsworthy item.

inherent — to tell the media what to broadcast and what not to broadcast. The theory on which the judge here purported to base his decree of prior censorship was the necessity of protecting Gen. Noriega's right to a fair trial. But that theory is nowhere sanctioned by the Constitution. The First Amendment commands that "no law" may abridge freedom of the press; it does not have an exception for the protection of fair trials. The Sixth Amendment, which guarantees a fair trial, makes no mention of media censorship. Any fair-trial exception of the kind relied on in the Noriega case would be broad enough to eviscerate the First Amendment, since much of today's coverage of high-visibility cases poses some danger to the fairness of trials. If the judge in Miami can order CNN not to broadcast the Noriega tapes, does it not follow that other judges can compel the media to withhold other information which could have an impact on trials? Where is the line to be drawn in an age of instant and pervasive mass communication? And by whom? Surely the answer cannot be that judges have untrammelled discretion to decide what to censor and who to punish. That is not the rule of the law.

Other judges throughout the country, more sensitive to freedom of the press, have devised protective approaches which do not compromise freedom of the press. These approaches include close questioning of jurors, extra peremptory challenges, and changes of venue or postponement of trial where appropriate. In extreme cases, even dismissal of the indictment or a new trial may be required.

and law enforcer. In this case, Judge William M. Hoeveler was legislator, judge, jury — and executioner, since he will also decide the appropriate punishment for the violation of his order.

The current law may well be on Judge Hoeveler's side, since the Supreme Court declined to review the Circuit Court's approval of his initial order. But that does not mean that his order of prior restraint is consistent with civil liberties. Any judicial order of prior censorship flies in the face of our freedom of speech, regardless of its beneficent purposes. Just because the American Civil Liberties Union seems to be getting soft on the First Amendment does not mean that concerned Americans should not be outraged at this judicial usurpation of power. There were other and better ways to protect Gen. Noriega's right to a fair trial than by denying the media the right to broadcast, and the American people's right to hear, a newsworthy item.

I hope that CNN will continue to fight this censorship, since the media in this country holds a position of guardianship over the free press rights of all Americans. I hope that other media will begin to understand the dangers posed by Judge Hoeveler's orders. And I hope that the ACLU will finally wake up from its Rip Van Winkle-length nap as protector of our First Amendment rights and express some righteous indignation about prior censorship by judges. The CNN decision is an open-ended precedent that endangers the First Amendment.

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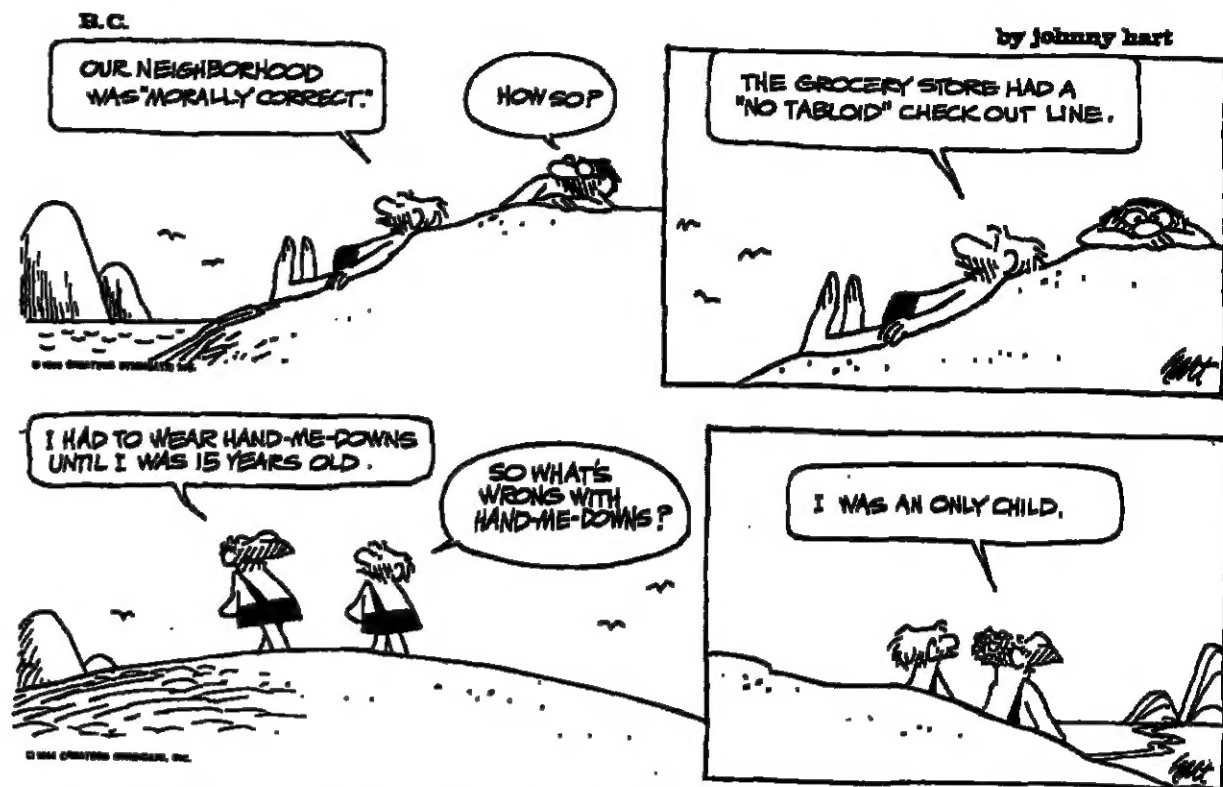




## by Bill Watterson



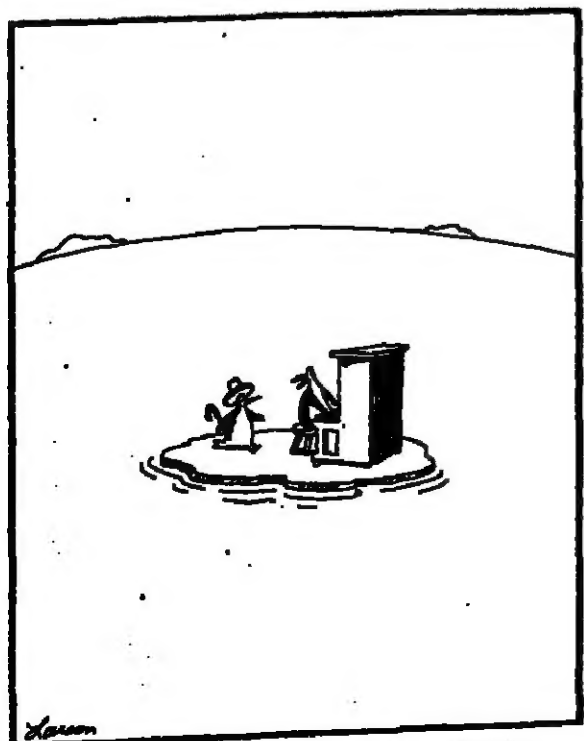
## by Jeff MacNelly



## by Charles M. Schulz



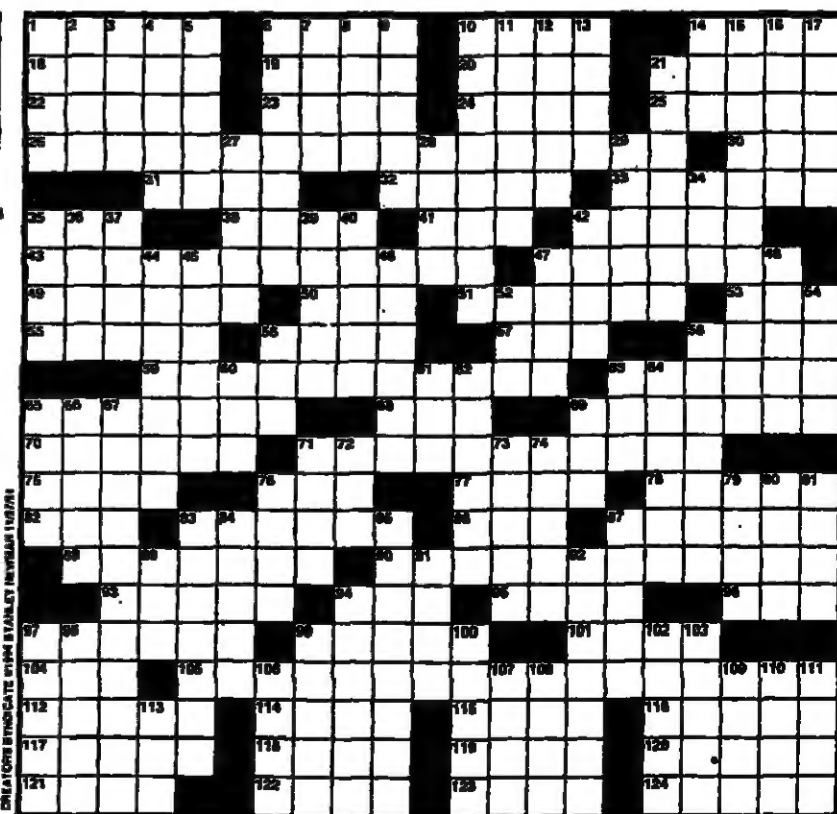
## by GARY LARSON



## THE NEWSDAY CROSSWORD

Edited by Stanley Newman  
**BODY LANGUAGE: Anatomical phraseology**  
by Shirley Soloway

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| 81 up to (admits)      | 98 _ <i>vacation!</i>  | 110 Latin list order   |
| 83 Stewart of          | 99 Keep _ to           | 111 You may work at it |
|                        |                        | 112 Johns. of 1772     |

**QUOTE CRYPTOGRAM** by Rebecca Kornbluh

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VBSWLO B OEEJ UWAK - LBLFT BRUEN

**Last Week's Quote Cryptogram:** An epigram is only a wisecrack that's played Carnegie Hall - Oscar Levant



JORDAN POSTCARD

Martin Peretz

## Smoke Signals

I crossed the Allenby Bridge from Israel into Jordan with Mike Kinsley, Yo-Yo Ma and two Israeli couples, old friends all, two days after the signing of the peace treaty in the Arava, the desolate desert that makes up so much of these countries' turf. As we set foot in territory that had been so long forbidden to the Israelis, one said, remarking on the brevity of the trip from Jerusalem, "Thirty minutes and nearly fifty years."

Another intoned, as if in a blessing, from the opening verse of Psalm 126, "We were like them that dream." The sense of moment was not only theirs. Though the treaty had five or six days before its provisions went into effect, its spirit was everywhere around us. We experienced it among officials who are trained to be friendly and who knew, in any case, that they had media people on their hands. More important, ordinary people also took the omens of peace as good omens—and as ordinary. I didn't mean to, but I tested this ordinariness: I needed to make a phone call to a friend at the Israeli Defense Ministry and, not being able to reach him, had to impose on several people at several locations to get me through. No one blinked. The problem turned out to be a temporary one at the Tel Aviv end, for you can now call area code 972-3 from area code 962-2 as easily as you can call 202 from 310.

Like all the other Arab countries in the neighborhood, Jordan has been in a state of war with Israel since 1948. But the belligerency had, for many years, been little more than an abstraction. The armies cooperated to keep the borders peaceful, which meant particularly cooperating against Palestinian terror. Nonetheless, Egypt was the first country to break away formally from the gang-up, and it got back the entire Sinai for the gesture. The great expectations that followed from the Camp David Accords, however, never materialized. Hundreds of thousands of Israeli tourists—to say nothing of Western Jews—visited Abu Simbel and Luxor, Cairo and Alexandria, but few Egyptians ever came even to Jerusalem, toward which, we'd been told, the Muslim heart inclines only to Mecca and Medina more. Cultural and scientific contact between the countries is almost nonexistent, and not for want of Israel trying. What little commerce crosses the border into Egypt is usually disguised. The intellectual class, such as it is, remains nostalgic for the delusions of Gamal Abdel Nasser and sullen about Israel. The clergy and the masses, like their brethren from Algeria to Iran, are ever more millenarian, and some of them are murderous. Egypt is too absorbed in its own civil wars to ponder the sort of peace it has with the Jews. As long as the annual U.S.

lubricant of \$3 billion arrives, it is peace enough.

Jordan, too, has its problems. Half its population is composed of Palestinians who came from the west side of the Jordan in two waves: the refugees of 1948 (some pushed out, most not) and the refugees of 1967 (virtually all of whom left on the feet of their own hysteria). For most Palestinians, and especially those who descend from the first wave, any peace with Israel means finally having to admit that the homes they left and the homes they invented in their heads will never be theirs. Of course, by now, there are very few who ever saw Jaffa and Safed. But the secondhand memories they nurtured and that were embellished from generation to generation have lost little of their force, and that force is political.

and against the long time Amman-Jerusalem relationship, then, and you will understand just how grave King Hussein has been to try to bring the benefits of real peace to this country.

The benefits are practical. The Nabatean ruins at Petra are everything they've been said to be and more: man-made magnificence crafted out of natural splendors, less fine than Aswan but far grander. We spent three hours where we should have spent three days. Archaeology is Israel's secular religion, and Petra has been on the Israeli travelers wish list for decades. Soldiers in acts of daring used to cross the boarder at daybreak just to show with a Petra photo that they'd been. Tours began on November 15. But already when we were there I saw three young Israelis, probably carriers of alternate

metaphorically and literally. Despite pockets of economic growth, the country is poor. The monarchy itself is not rich. Its stability has surprised everyone. Yet Hussein, whose grandfather was assassinated because he talked peace with the Jews, has actually made peace with them, and he has done so in a particularly controversial way, having broken the taboo against allowing "Arab lands" to remain with Israel, if even only on leasehold. Imagine how this "dangerous" precedent looks to Syria's Hafez al-Assad. The rewards for Jordan for this and other heresies had better be palpable and prompt. This must start with the U.S., particularly in arms and trading. But Washington will also have to prod European central banks, to which Amman is indebted, to give Jordan financial relief.

Palestinians. But Israel won't turn the territories over to Hamas. In an impasse, I wouldn't be startled if some form of the Jordanian option were to become an option again.

Hussein can entertain no such thoughts, and he didn't as we sat looking out at the Red Sea. He has none of the pretensions we assume to be royal. Exquisitely polite to his men and women visitors, he addressed every man as "sir." It's a strange experience to be called "sir" by a monarch. All of us, however, had trouble saying "Your Majesty." He had no trouble with our trouble. The king was dressed in slacks and a shirt. We were overdressed, not grasping that "informal" might really mean informal. He is a heavy smoker. The king did confirm a story told to us by Rabin, also a heavy smoker. When the two leaders met at the White House late this summer, they were forbidden, by the administration edict, to smoke. When Clinton came to the Arava he was in Rabin's and Hussein's domain. And the host leaders smoked, making a point to the president about their cigarette deprivation in Washington.

The king reminded us that this peace, encouraged and supported by the United States, was an achievement of the Israelis and the Jordanians themselves. He was being modest. It is his achievement and Rabin's. Queen Noor brought up a hostile article about her that *The New Republic* had run some years ago. Kinsley and I each remembered that the other was responsible for its publication. Princess Ghida, the wife of one of the king's nephews, my friend Prince Talal, was frank and tough in her criticisms of the magazine and some of its writers. They were our hosts, all of them very gracious hosts, but they were not letting us off easy. I said that beyond ideology and beyond market models, the world was divided into two kinds of countries: those in which citizens and subjects go to sleep without worrying about a dread pounding on the door by the political police; and those in which people go to sleep worrying precisely about such a dread knock. Jordan is among the first group, I said, and it would be reasonable enough for America to be its friend. But there are more reasons, only the last of which being that it has made peace with its adversary.

Talal stuck to the politics of the day. And to music. Yo-Yo Ma played Bach's first cello suite. And Ernst Bloch's "A Prayer." No one thought that, in this setting and at that moment it was anything other than a prayer for peace.

Martin Peretz is editor-in-chief of *The New Republic*.

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**For most Palestinians, and especially those who descend from the first wave, any peace with Israel means finally having to admit that the homes they left and the homes they invented in their heads will never be theirs. Of course, by now, there are very few who ever saw Jaffa and Safed. But the secondhand memories they nurtured and that were embellished from generation to generation have lost little of their force, and that force is political.**

After all, those who dream of old maps without Israel are full-fledged citizens of this country, which is the most democratic of all the Arab states. Jordan was also one of the two places in the Arab world where Palestinians were readily accepted. The other was Lebanon, and what the Palestinians later made out of Lebanon many of them had tried first to make out of Jordan. In 1970 the insurrectionaries and their militias were expelled. But those who stayed remained with their grievances intact. There are still subsidized Palestinians in U.N. refugee camps in Jordan, but they are not there because they are without alternatives. There is a unique dependency: it is not just a psychological habit or an economic scam, but a political statement. Still, most of the Palestinians are in the growing Jordanian middle class, and some are wildly rich. This does not mean that their complaints have been appeased. Despite the clichés, it turns out the personal prosperity is not always accompanied by moderation. For these immoderate Palestinians, even Yasir Arafat is by now a demon. Add Islamic extremism to the old rancors of the resident Palestinians

passports, sitting in the shade of a great tomb reading a guide book—in Hebrew. The facilities will be strained once the Israelis arrive, along with those who previously weren't allowed to enter Jordan from Israel. The boys leading the beasts that carry the tourists to the legendary site tell you in excited pidgin English how eagerly they await the day.

Other consequences will be less ambiguous for both parties. The formal treaty will finally give the various "water for peace" plans the attention they deserve. Plans for the first bi-national airport at Aqaba airport at Aqaba-Eilat and joint work on a maritime basin show how far the monarchy and the Israeli government have come in transcending the old phobias. But attention and plans are only beginnings.

Yitzhak Rabin has risked very little for Israel with this peace. From the existential to the quotidian (the fact that Israeli aircraft, for example, can now fly over Jordan instead of taking detours south over Africa on their way to Asia saves two hours' worth of time and fuel), everything is a plus as calculated in Jerusalem. By contrast, King Hussein lives between Iraq and a hard place.

We dined with the Rabins in Jerusalem the night after the signing. Rabin likes Hussein and, when we met Hussein, it was clear that he likes Rabin. Given how dicey the relationship between Israel and the Palestinians now seems, and how mercurial is Arafat's leadership, I wondered aloud whether Israelis don't regret not having pursued more aggressively "the Jordanian option" for an agreement over the West Bank. The answer could be read on Rabin's face. But, of course, it's not the Laborites now in power who should be wistful; they were willing to try everything with Hussein, who, alas, was at the time constrained not to try all that much with the Israelis. Any compromise he made, however tiny, would be cast as treason by Arafat. Yitzhak Shamir and the Likud, however, were not willing to try anything. So it's their second thoughts which are of interest. For, when the Jordanian option withered, the only alternative for a settlement was the PLO. For decades many Israelis thought the PLO did not speak for all Palestinians. They were right. The PLO does not speak for the real moderates. It also does not speak for Hamas, and Hamas speaks for many

Gillian Sender

## Healing With Prayer

For many people, the idea that prayer works is not a major news item. People from many walks of life, from many different faiths use prayer either daily or in those moments of trial and stress when their back is against the wall. People know that prayer works because their own lives reflect it working.

However, proving scientifically that prayer works requires different parameters. Dr. Larry Dossey, internist and author of several best-selling books, including his latest book *Healing Words*, has long been convinced of the close relationship between praying and physical healing. In 1986, he was surprised to learn of a carefully controlled study that showed patients in a coronary heart unit who were prayed for on a daily basis apparently did better on average than patients not receiving prayers.

In this study, four hundred patients who were admitted to the cardiology care unit at San Francisco General Hospital were divided into two groups. Everybody in this study received state of the art treatment. However, half of these people had their first names given out to various prayer groups in the Bay Area. No one was told how to pray. The only instructions provided were simply to pray for the people whose names had been assigned to them. No one in the group, neither the doctors, nurses, or patients knew who was being prayed for and who wasn't. It was a double blind study.

At the end of the study, it looked as if the people who received prayers had been given some sort of special medication. There were fewer deaths in this group. No one in the prayed-for group needed to be put on the mechanical ventilator. But in the unprayed-for group, there were 12 people who needed the mechanical ventilator. There were also more deaths, and they needed more potent medicine than the prayed-for group.

The results of this study: If you take prayer into the hospital, it saves lives and makes people better.

"I assure you," says Larry Dossey in a recent interview, "that if this was a study of some new type of medication,



the results would have been received as a modern medical breakthrough."

Dossey, a tall, rangy man with a modest soft-spoken demeanor became convinced that there was a relationship between prayer and physical healing. He began searching scientific literature and discovered over 130 experiments in which researchers tried to influence a living system by some intentional mental act. Typically in these experiments, two types of studies were conducted: One involving humans and the other involving non-humans such as animals or lower organisms. For example, bacteria, plants or germinating seeds.

Seventy-seven of the trials—more than half of the studies done—show statistically that prayer works. In 56 studies, the probability was less than 1 in 100 that the outcome was due to chance; in another 21 studies the probability was between 2 and 5 in 100. Nevertheless, most of these studies are largely ignored.

Dossey thinks that the major reason for this lack of attention is denial. Modern science does not have an explanation for how prayer works. "Most doctors think that even though the results seem positive, somehow it must be phony. Common sense tells us that prayer can't work," says Dossey.

Dossey insists that this is simply bad reasoning. "Our job as scientists is to

look at the outcome of experiments, and if we have to revise our theories then we must do that. Our goal is not to throw out data ahead of time, and that is what doctors do. They go into this area with their minds basically made up and they don't look at the information. So the information gets ignored."

Dossey says he wants to draw attention to these experiments that were conducted with scientific precision. In his lectures and books, he discusses the implications of the research and the future of medicine. For example, Dossey remarks that in the future, physicians who don't pray for their patients might possibly be accused of malpractice.

In his book *Healing Words*, Dossey describes a future in what he calls "Era I" medicine is barely recognized. Dossey explains that Era I was and remains based on the materialistic theory of disease and its treatment. Era II discovered the link between mind and body; it conceives mind as implicated in healing, though it understands mind as local, existing within the body and limited by the body's position in time and space. Era III medicine expands this understanding by focusing on how the powers of mind work between people.

The key word in Era III is non-linear. Healing can take place across distances and more provocatively still, outside linear time. Studies show that prayer

can affect bodily events that should already have happened.

Dossey's message sometimes conflicts with New Age thoughts about healing. In explanation, Dossey notes that although New Age thinking often begins with marvelous insights, it frequently winds up in pure fantasy.

"New Agers will begin with an empirical observation that is really quite accurate such as 'You can affect your body with your thoughts.' Well, there is just a ton of evidence that proves that is right. Look at the research and imagery visualization of biofeedback. You can have a positive effect on your health and how your body functions," says Dossey.

"But then we see many people in the New Age movement taking that to the extreme limit. They wind up saying, 'I can create all of my reality with my mind.' That is a huge leap, and it implies that if you can just get advanced enough psychologically, emotionally or spiritually, you can fashion your own reality by which they almost always mean perfect health, longevity, prosperity, wonderful relationships and all that."

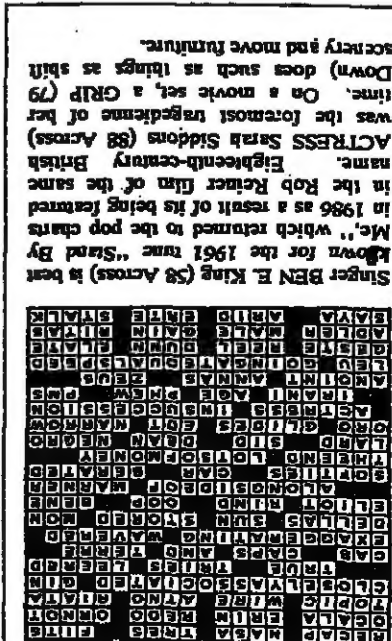
"I think that is terribly misleading," Dossey remarks. "There isn't any evidence whatsoever that if you achieve psychological perfection, spiritual good health and even become enlightened that you will wind up with perfect health and prosperity."

Dossey's message also clashes with the religious right. The religious right want the experiments to prove that there are wrong ways to pray. The evidence, however, does not show that. "You can bring any person from any religion into the laboratory, and they all perform well in these experiments. You can even bring a Buddhist into the laboratory who doesn't even believe in a personal God and they also can effect changes," says Dossey. To complicate matters further, you can bring agnostics and even atheists into the laboratory and ask them to adopt a loving, compassionate, empathetic feeling and they also get results.

According to Dossey this research drives conservative Christians up the wall. "Many of them have claimed that all of these experiments are hearsay and blasphemy, and that the data must be wrong. They actually want me to throw out the data for prayer, rather than admit that there are a variety of people who can achieve good results," says Dossey.

The bottom line: prayer works.

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## Quick as a flash: Avoid burnout from the bulb

ON CAMERA

DAVID BRAUNER

TONIGHT is Hanukkah and no doubt many of us will be flashing away this evening at parties and candle-lighting ceremonies.

Flash, the miracle light, is almost as old as photography itself. The earliest flash was an explosive combination of magnesium powder and gunpowder. It produced plenty of white light and smoke, and sometimes burned and even blinded early photographers or their hapless assistants.

The next improvement in flash photography came with the discovery of lycopodium powder, sometimes called "vegetable brimstone." Highly inflammable, this yellow powder is the product of plant spores.

The person most closely associated with lycopodium flash photography was the Danish-born Jacob Riis (1849-1914), who immigrated to America in 1870. There, bringing flash to bear on his photographs of child labor and New York's slums, he pioneered modern photojournalism.

With the invention of the flash bulb in 1925 and later the flash cube and flash bar, flash photography became much simpler and safer. The one-time-use bulb contains fine magnesium or aluminum foil and oxygen; when fired by an electrical current, a brilliant, clean light of short duration is produced.

One photographer, Arthur Fellig (1899-1968), personified the "blue dot" age of news photography. Better known as Weegee after the omniscient Onia board, he was famous for his journalistic intuition and harsh, hard-hitting flash pictures of New York's night life and mayhem.

Reportedly, he slept in his clothes and carried a trunk full of flashbulbs.

He signed his pictures "Weegee the famous."

The electronic flashtube or strobe was introduced in 1940. The tube contained the inert gas xenon as do its modern successors.

Power was provided from a separate battery pack which generated 2,500 volts, and the unit weighed between 1.5 and 3 kg. By 1949 the first hand-held models were available.

The advantage of electronic flash is quick-fire recycling and bursts of light from 1/1,000 to 1/40,000 sec. to stop almost any action except light itself. With the aid of a capacitor, which stores and discharges a high-voltage burst of electricity from low-voltage batteries, the gas is ionized to produce a flash of light.

Add to this an energy-conserving thyristor (fast-acting electronic switch to cut off the charge), a remote sensor, a photo-electric cell and some highly specialized electronic wizardry, and there we have the last word - dedicated flash - for nearly full-proof lighting in any photographic situation.

Since most of us have built-in flashes in our point-and-shoot cameras, let's explore some of the more common problems that arise.

First there is "red-eye." This phenomenon is caused by the light from the flash reflecting off the blood-rich retina inside the eye.

Some units discharge a pre-exposure flash to reduce red-eye. However, the simplest way of avoiding red-eye and reflections off glasses is either to have the camera or to change one's angle so that the camera is not pointed directly into the eyes.

Introducing as much available light as possible from windows and artificial lighting reduces the pupil's size, which in turn makes red-eye less likely.

One last trick is to cover the flashtube with tissue paper (one or two thicknesses) or stick a bit of non-reflective (matte) Scotch tape on it. The reduced light output will also cut down on heavy black shadows, but some experimentation, like increasing the ASA/ISO rating (in fact, choosing a lower figure), may be required.



To avoid reflection on glasses, approach your subject slightly from the side. (David Brauner)

Here are a few other things to remember when using flash:

- Avoid using direct flash around highly shiny surfaces like polished chrome, glass and above all mirrors, because the reflections can "burn out" part of the picture. If your flashgun has a bounce facility, use it.
- Using flash in smoke-filled rooms produces a flat, washed-out effect, because the minute particles bounce the light straight back into the lens.
- Do not use the flashgun of one camera on another without the manufacturer's approval; it can burn out the circuitry of the camera, the flash or both.

THE 38TH World Press Photo Contest invites press photographers throughout the world to participate. Top prize NIS 26,850. All entrants receive a great yearbook, free. Deadline January 31, 1995.

For entry forms, contact: World Press Photo Foundation, Van Baerlestraat 144, 1071 BE Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Fax: +31 20 6764 471. E-mail: 100277.3402@compuserve.com

## I'll never forget old so-and-so

KISHON'S KEYHOLE

EPHRAIM KISHON

THE other day my wife says to me: "Listen, next Saturday they're having a '53 class reunion. All the old crowd'll be there. So if you feel like it, I mean, only if you really don't mind, it'd be nice if you came along."

I said: "I won't know a soul there. I do mind. I don't feel like it. You go by yourself."

She said: "I'm not going by myself. The least little thing I ask is too much for you..."

I came along. The crowd was in high spirits, like all crowds at all class reunions. The minute we entered everybody threw their arms around my wife and called her Poppy. Poppy!

Me. I was lonely and forlorn. The lively conversation skipped from one subject to the next, as the pleasant memories overcame them.

"Anybody heard about Tchaik? Is it true he flunked a course? I'm not surprised, he never was much of an intellect. How's Shoshka? I hear she's aged dreadfully. No, it's just that her second husband is 20 years younger than she is. Hey, remember that time she shinned up the drainpipe with Shmuckler on her heels? And the time she went bathing at Micky's by moonlight! Such a goose!"

They all shrieked with laughter. "That's nothing!" the crowd went on. "That time Benny caught Minka making eyes at Kugler! Oh Lord! We thought we'd die laughing! Especially Sasha! Like when he of all people had to do the Charleston with Berger's mal What an idiot! Remember how he sat down on the stove at Moskowitz's?"

I felt like a freak. I didn't know a soul there.

I'm a graduate of the class of '48 of the Berzsenyi Daniel Realign-

nazium. Budapest. Any objections?

"Oo!" some woman screamed suddenly. "Guess who I met in Paris two years ago? Klachkes! They say he's selling postcards to tourists. He always used to be arty! Remember how he burnt his eyebrows?"

"Oh, well," I said, "what else did you expect of Klachkes?"

"I don't know," said somebody. "He always wanted to be an architect, didn't he?"

"Don't be funny," I snickered. "Klachkes and architecture! I bet he's forgotten the ABC by now!"

That made them all laugh again. I regained my self-confidence.

"Is it true Yoske and Nina got married?" somebody asked.

"You could've knocked me over - Yoske and Nina!..."

"Can you imagine what they must've looked like at the wedding?" I remarked, and had everyone in convulsions. "Oh, and remember that time Nina tried to dry her slip in the fridge? She always had a screw loose. And Yoske with his rabbits! I can never look at a cabbage without thinking of him!"

I'd scored a hit! The crowd roared. From then on I never let the reins of the conversation slip out of my hands, as I kept raking up old memories far into the night.

They were particularly delighted with my description of how Sasha sold his battered pick-up twice, and what Berger found in his bed after he'd flicked Moskowitz's top hat. When we were leaving, my wife said: "You were the life of the party. I never knew you had it in you!"

I said: "Oh well, Poppy, you never used to be very bright."

Translated by Miriam Arad

## A note of disharmony: Pets and their people

HEADS 'N' TAILS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

COMPARED with our pets, humans are practically tone deaf, if not hearing handicapped.

Both dogs and cats hear far more than we do. They hear with greater acuity in a range of sounds that are inaudible to humans. They also have a greater ability to separate out a particular sound amid a multitude of noises.

Possibly even more important is that sounds mean different things to different species.

The reaction of a dog or a cat may be far different from our own, and a dog's reaction may differ greatly from that of a cat to the same sounds.

We cannot know for certain just what an animal hears or how it interprets the sound but, from behavioral patterns, we can see that they do respond in different ways.

A reader recently reported that his cat invariably leaps onto the rim of the bathtub whenever he lets the water out and it begins to swirl down the drain. The cat becomes agitated and emits a series of yowls, stopping at once when the sound of the escaping water ceases.

The reader says these yowls are specific to this situation and do not resemble the sounds the cat makes when it wants to come inside, go outside or be fed, or calls to the kittens.

It is hard to say just what triggers this behavior, but it is obvious that the sound made by a vortex of water going down the pipe does

have an effect on the cat and invariably triggers the reaction.

The same is true of many dogs that become agitated by what we consider music. They will howl at certain notes and run away when others are played. This is somewhat different in different dogs.

I once had a dog that became completely hysterical whenever I played the harmonica. While most people found it pleasant, the dog would begin to bark in great agitation and even try to grab the harmonica with its mouth. I have no idea what, to the dog, these strange walls of mine represented, but they definitely disturbed the animal.

In the case of cats, it also appears that their powers of vocalization are far greater than one would imagine. One blind musician once claimed he could identify more than 100 different sounds his cat made.

All of this must mean that dogs and cats probably feel they are surrounded by an almost indescribable din. Some animal behaviorists have even suggested that the so-called neurotic behavior of some house pets is nothing more than a reaction to stress from noise.

NOTE: Anyone who wants a personal reply should remember to enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with his question. Letters will be answered in this column only if they are of general interest.

## In the days when lawyers weren't the scapegoats

SRAYA SHAPIRO

THERE AND THEN

MERCHANTS and physicians were treated with suspicion in biblical and talmudic times.

A dealer of any sort was suspected of fraud. The ancient Hebrews had no word for trader; they just called such a person a "Canaanite."

Even at a much later date, after the Jews had twice managed a state of their own, moralist Ben-Sira warned: "A merchant shall hardly keep himself from wrongdoing.... Many have sinned for the sake of gain."

The misgivings about doctors stemmed from altogether different grounds. There was "a lingering suspicion that the physician was really encroaching upon a divine prerogative, and that healing was actually in the hands of God, not of man," writes Moshe Aberbach in *Labor, Crafts and Commerce in Ancient Israel* (Magnes Press, Jerusalem).

A man was to pray to God when he was sick, not rely on the art of the physician. The 12th-century sage Nahmanides, a doctor, said a truly God-fearing person would refrain from consulting a physician.

Using mostly biblical and talmudic sources, Aberbach sets out to prove that modern antisemitism were wrong to assert that Jews shunned productive occupations in favor of banking and the free professions.

He assures the reader that he does not want to sound apologetic,

but would like "to correct widespread misconceptions concerning Jewish economic activities throughout history ... [and] to demonstrate Jewish participation in every facet of economic life open to them."

The early Hebrews were sheep breeders - in this capacity they asked Pharaoh's permission to settle in Goshen. They began to suffer when, at a later stage, they were forced to become bricklaying slaves.

But they were proficient in other trades, too. Indeed, where did the silversmiths and goldsmiths emerge from to set up the Tabernacle and its utensils in the desert? Bezalel and Oholiab had learned their trade somewhere in Egypt. They did not invent it out of the blue in Sinai, though the Bible attributes their skill to "God's blessing."

In the Land of Israel the vast majority of the inhabitants lived on husbandry and oil and wine production. But there were also experts in special trades. Blacksmiths were highly esteemed. "Such was the importance attached to the blacksmith that in Deutero-Isaiah he is depicted as having been specially created by God," Aberbach writes.

With the loss of independence, the social pattern of the Jews here

changed. The moral and political leadership passed to the religious scholars.

The rabbinate had not yet been institutionalized, it seems. The scholar had to eke out a livelihood by work. Rabbi Abba Hilkiah, a reputed authority on the Law, worked as a hired hand for a farmer. He was a conscientious laborer, so the story goes. When a delegation of rabbis called on him to ask him to pray for rain, he did not even acknowledge their presence lest he interrupt the work for which he was paid.

THE MOST famous of the laborers was undoubtedly Rabbi Akiva. He was a woodchopper and a shepherd, and at one point could not even afford a mattress to sleep on.

When his learning brought him recognition, Rabbi Akiva became involved in business. He was successful enough to buy his long-suffering wife a golden ornament with a view of Jerusalem engraved on it.

It seems to have been common practice for a spiritual leader to engage in commerce. Rabbi Hiyva was "not only a landowner, but

also a silk and linen merchant," Aberbach writes.

The practice was widespread in the large Jewish community in Babylonia. Rabbi Abba Bar-Abba, who owned land, had the habit of inspecting his property twice a day. His son was, among other things, a physician and an astronomer.

Merchant-rabbis in Babylonia enjoyed privileges on market days. No one was allowed to sell the same wares as the rabbis offered. Also, the scholars were exempt from some taxes and import duties.

To get these advantages a rabbi had to prove to the head of the community that he was indeed thoroughly conversant with his texts. Rabbi Dimi of Nehardea failed an examination and lost his imported fgs.

Scribes were honored because people depended on the legal documents they wrote. They were almost as highly respected as rabbis, Aberbach says. But scholars who failed to make their mark often turned to teaching - a poorly paid profession.

Occasionally a scholar could be found doing some unexpected

job. The father of Rabbi Zera was a government tax collector. To protect people from dishonest district supervisors, the rabbi would warn of an impending inspection, so people could hide for a while. There was also a rabbi-detective; and Rabbi Shimon Ben-Lakish was a gladiator.

Some occupations were honorable - arms forging or seafaring, for example. "It seems that ancient Jewish mariners were in fact scrupulously Puritan in their morals," Aberbach says. Some sailors strictly observed Sabbath laws, even to the point of risking their lives and those of their passengers. According to Rashi, this discipline was due to the fact that they constantly faced danger at sea.

The disreputable professions included bloodletting, guarding prisons and weaving. Ass drivers and camel drivers were suspected of malpractice. Worst of all were storekeepers. Not only did they defraud customers, but their mutual relations were often strained.

The Jewish economic structure was often "lopsided," but the blame lay largely with the rulers of the lands in which they resided. Whatever the faults of individual Jews, Aberbach asserts, "as a group Jews always played a beneficial role in society, irrespective of their economic activities and occupations."

## QUITE POSSIBLY THE ONLY DICTIONARY YOU'LL NEED TO LEARN HEBREW

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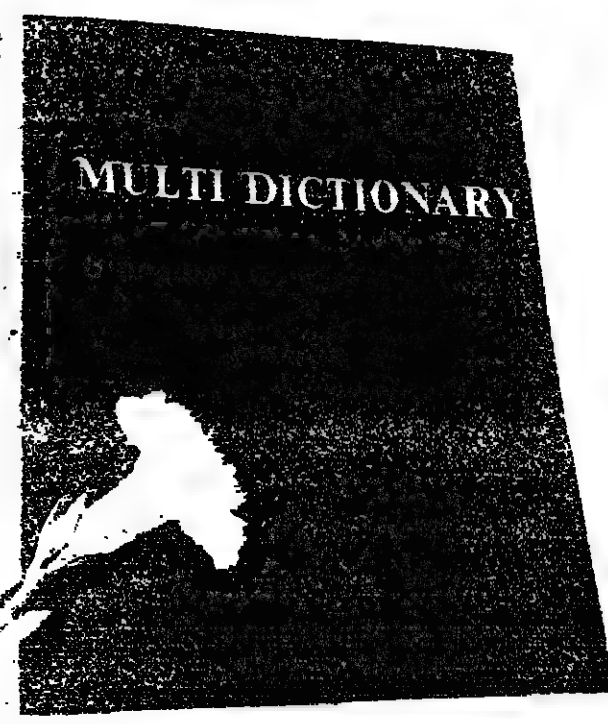
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# Humans chased by hounds: An alternative to fox hunting?

HOWE GREEN, England (AP) — The hounds were baying in the distance. They had latched onto our scents. Within seconds, they would be upon us. And we were lost.

"I don't know which way to bloody go," said my companion, Richard Fishenden. "Oh, no. They're going to catch us."

Richard was getting frantic. No doubt many a fox has been in the same predicament.

"None of this looks familiar," Richard said, as he ran into a vineyard, then quickly realized it was yet another dead end.

Our one solace was that when the hounds did catch us, they would not treat

us like foxes and tear the two of us to shreds.

In fact, it would be the followers on horseback who would be more agitated, having paid \$40 a head to take part in what many are calling a humane alternative to fox hunting, only to have it cut short because the human prey had lost its way.

Richard tried darting down another lane. Trying to keep up, I slipped and fell flush into a mud puddle. It didn't matter: the water was already an inch deep in my boots and my sweatshirt was filthy with paw tracks from where the hounds — one does NOT call them "dogs," I was sternly told — had greeted me earlier in the day.

The first hound found us and began

licking Richard's hand. The others were close behind. Then came the horse bearing the hunt master, Roger Clark, looking the quintessential picture of the British huntman: his big, bushy sideburns emerging from beneath his black, bowl-shaped riding hat and his classic red coat shining with the familiar round, gold buttons.

Some 50 followers — one doesn't call them "riders" or "chasers" — in similar outfits trailed behind. It was another good turnout for the weekly Sunday chase of the East Anglia Bloodhounds in the sport known as "clean boot hunting" — one of the fastest growing hunting sports in Britain.

It's supposed to be just like a fox hunt. The followers don't know where the run-

ners are going. Only the owner of the land, the hunt organizer and Richard knew the trail that we were supposed to take on this particular chase.

Now, two miles into the four-mile trek, Richard had forgotten.

"It's the first time it's ever happened to me," said the 18-year-old runner, who's been chased by hounds for two years. "I'm a bit ashamed of myself really."

Clark, realizing the hounds had found their prey too soon, blew his horn and literally began whipping the animals into submission before they could surround Richard and me. The land owner pointed us in the right direction. Given a big head start, we took off running and the

hunt resumed a few minutes later.

This time, Richard and I found our way successfully through the muddy plowed-up fields to the predetermined finish line where the spectators were gathered — basically to watch us get licked — and licked and licked.

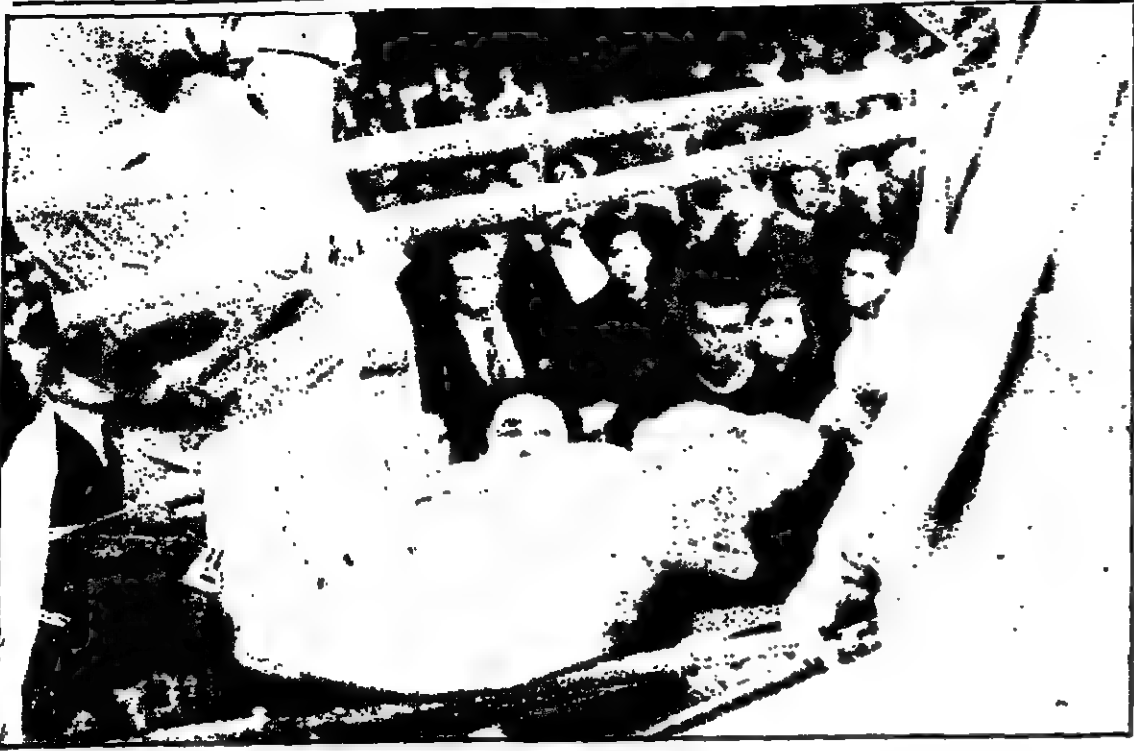
The hounds caught us there, but this time they didn't go for us right away. Exhausted from back-to-back hunts over a combined 10 miles, all 14 of the 70-80-pound hounds instead dived straight into a huge muddy ditch for a drink — then they came and licked us.

Lying on the grass, I was exhausted, exhilarated and reeking with some of nature's most distinguishable smells. I had met the hounds earlier in the day —

some of them I remembered by name (Bungay, Wendy and Gloria). Lovingly treated like a long-lost buddy by man's best friend, I shared with them a strange but common sense of accomplishment of having made it through the long, tough slog.

"I do it as an alternative to fox hunting because I don't approve of fox hunting," said Linda Serger, whose change of clothes didn't quite hide all the mud that was splattered all over her.

Serger is one of some 400 members who have joined the East Anglia Bloodhounds since its formation three years ago. Other groups throughout the country have also reported a growing enthusiasm for hunts that chase humans instead of foxes.



ILLEGAL PUNCH — an unconscious Luis Santana is removed from the ring after taking a punch to the head when he was already on his knees. (AP)

## Naval surgeons: Boxing can cause brain damage

LONDON (Reuters) — British Royal Navy surgeons believe they have found new evidence that boxing can cause brain damage.

Their research, based on a study of 40 servicemen who boxed and two groups who did not, showed boxers were more likely to suffer brain defects and that their reactions were slower.

"The results indicated there was some neurological impact on amateur boxers and these findings are now being studied," a defense ministry spokesman said. The ministry would then decide if boxing was to be banned in the armed forces.

The survey showed that blows to

the head restricted blood and oxygen supply to various parts of the brain. The responses of boxers in thought, movement and feeling were also affected.

The report will further fuel the debate over boxing, which has been assured of a place in the Olympics until the 21st century, but which provoked a storm of protest from British doctors after boxer Bradley Stone died in April.

Britain's Medical Association has called for the sport to be banned, saying it causes lasting physical damage and could kill people. Professional boxers have also called for changes with more advanced brain scanners at the

ringside. The defense ministry spokesman stressed that the report by doctors at the Halsey Royal Naval Hospital in Gosport, southern England, "deals only with the short-term. We need more research to gauge the long-term effects."

The physicians' case has taken on added relevance since a fight in Mexico City earlier this month left a fighter unconscious. Luis Santana took an illegal blow to the head from super welterweight champion Terry Norris. Santana, who was awarded the title after Norris had been disqualified, left the ring on a stretcher.

## Coaching changes sometimes work



NEW YORK (AP) — Changes at the top sometimes do work.

With five weeks left in the regular season, second-year coach Dave Wannstedt has returned the Chicago Bears to their seemingly rightful place at the top of the NFC Central, and Bill Parcells (second year) and Buddy Ryan (first) have revived long-dormant New England and Arizona to the point of being on the cusp of playoff contention.

"I thought we played our best game of the year," Parcells said after his New England Patriots beat San Diego 23-17 last Sunday. "When you start beating some teams like this it perks old guys up. You want to play for something."

"Something" in this case is a wild-card playoff berth, a goal that's become realistic for New England in the compressed AFC, where 11 of the 14 teams are between 8-3 and 5-6 with five games to go.

Last week's action compressed things even more as AFC teams went 5-0 against the NFC, remarkably considering a decade of NFC Super Bowl wins.

But the games that tightened things were in the conference — Kansas City's win over Cleveland; Pittsburgh's victory over Miami, and the Patriots' triumph over the Chargers. In the East, only two games separate the Dolphins (7-4) at the top from Indianapolis and New England (5-6) at the bottom.

"We're still breathing," said Parcells, whose Pats had lost four of five before coming back from a 20-0 deficit last week to beat Minnesota 26-20 in overtime.



BULLISH ON THE BEARS — Head coach Dick Wannstedt.

Wannstedt, meanwhile, is proving he deserves the "most sought after coach" label two years ago, when the Bears snatched him from the grasp of the Giants.

He got help from one of those AFC wins — the Jets' 31-21 victory in Minnesota, the second straight loss by the Vikings to an AFC team. The Vikings fell to 7-4 and are tied with Chicago as the Bears' Steve Walsh, a failure in Dallas and New Orleans, is 6-0 as the starting quarterback in place of high-priced Erik Kramer.

And Wannstedt, a disciple of the gimmicky ex-Dallas coach Jimmy Johnson, doesn't eschew his own tricks, despite his reputation as a "conservative" coach.

Last week, it was a fake field goal that helped beat Miami. This week it was an onside kick after Kevin Butler's field goal had given Chicago a 13-10 lead over Detroit

in the third quarter. It was the brainchild of special teams coach Danny Abramowicz, but Wannstedt, who had seen the same play work under Johnson, enthusiastically sanctioned it.

"We've been working on it since the first time we played them, so it was nothing gimmicky," said Wannstedt, whose Bears controlled the ball for 44 minutes, allowing only 16 for Barry Sanders. "We felt, at that point of the game, we wanted to get the momentum."

Ryan's Cardinals, meanwhile, are starting to reach the point where the coach can back up his big talk. They've won three of their last four and Ryan still predicts they'll win every game they play.

They got revenge on Philadelphia in a no offense game, beating the Eagles four field goals to two.

And with five games left and a schedule that includes Houston, Washington and Cincinnati, the Cardinals are 5-4, only a game plus a couple of tiebreakers out of an NFC wild-card spot.

"It was the biggest win this franchise has ever had," said Greg Davis, who kicked the four field goals that gave the Cardinals their 12-6 win. Davis forgot 1948, when the Cardinals, then two moves back in Chicago, actually won the NFL title and Bill Bidwill, now the owner, was the team's ballboy.

Ryan, who went with Jay Schroeder at quarterback in place of the injured Steve Beterbie, is even taking an interest in offense now.

"If they want me to fulfill the contract I signed with Mr. B, I told the team it was going to have to start winning games easier than we've been doing," he said.

## Ogle holds 2-shot lead

SYDNEY (AP) — Brett Ogle used his local knowledge to shoot a 2-under-par round of 70 yesterday and increase his lead to two strokes after the third round of the \$637,500 Australian Open golf championship.

The 30-year-old Australian has a 56-hole total of 207, two shots clear of English Ryder Cup player Peter Baker and New Zealand rookie Paul Devereux.

Ogle has been playing the par-72, 6,829 yards Royal Sydney course since he was a 16-year-old schoolboy and has had only two bogeys in his first three rounds.

"I feel very comfortable with my game at the moment," Ogle said. "My work to the greens this week has been my best since I won the Hawaiian Open (in January). From tee to green it's been fabulous, but I probably haven't made as many putts as I would have liked."

Ogle set up his round with tricky birdie putts at the third and seventh holes and relishes the chance to determine his own destiny. "Being in front doesn't worry me," he said. "I'll certainly sleep well tonight."

Ogle, the 1990 Australian PGA champion, is seeking his sixth tournament victory in his homeland.

Baker had a round of 68 yesterday, while the steady Devereux had a 67.

Robert Allenby had his third successive round of 70 to be on his own at 210, three shots behind Ogle.

Greg Norman, who is seeking his fourth Australian Open title but his first win in his homeland in four years, improved with a 68 to be among a group of players at 212.

Norman said he was surprised to find himself still in contention.

"I am surprised no one is shooting 14 or 15-under on this course. It is really there to be had," he said.

Mark Calavecchia, the 1988 Australian Open champion from the US, also was at 212 after a round of 71, while his compatriot, defending champion Brad Faxon, was at 213 after carding a 67.

## Cowboys' Garrett 'king for a day'

IRVING, Texas (AP) — Jason Garrett is enjoying an NFL "fairytale."

The third-string quarterback, drafted from Princeton University, led the Dallas Cowboys to a 42-31 victory over the Green Bay Packers on Thursday.

Troy Aikman, who missed the Green Bay game because of a sprained knee, might practice next week and hopes to be ready for December 4 against the Philadelphia Eagles.

Rodney Peete, the backup signal caller, missed the game because of a sprained thumb. His status for next week also is questionable.

"It was great Jason was able to play so well," Peete said. "I think my thumb will be much better next week."

Running back Emmitt Smith gained 133 yards on 32 carries and caught six passes from Garrett for 95 yards as Dallas stretched its record to 10-2 in its quest for a record third consecutive Super Bowl victory.

Garrett threw touchdown passes to Alvin Harper and Michael Irvin, and hit 15 of 26 passes for 311 yards. It was his second NFL start, and he's won both.

It was a wild offensive day with Green Bay's Brett Favre hitting 27 of 40 passes for 257 yards and four touchdowns to Sterling Sharpe.

Dallas can clinch a wild-card playoff spot if Atlanta either loses or ties Philadelphia today. If not, the Cowboys can win the NFC East for the third consecutive year by beating the Eagles.

Lions 25, Bills 21.

Jim Kelly was supposed to breathe new life into the Buffalo Bills. Instead, Dave Krieg and Don Warren left the Bills gasping.

Krieg passed for 351 yards and three touchdowns and the Lions' defense harassed Kelly with three sacks and two interceptions.

The loss left the Bills (6-6) at 500 deeper into the season than at any time since 1986, the last time they failed to qualify for the playoffs.

It is a situation the Bills clearly aren't used to. Usually at this point in the season the Bills, who have played in the last four Super Bowls, are concerned mainly with wrapping up home-field advantage for the playoffs.

Buffalo might qualify for the AFC playoffs as a wild card, but the chances of catching the Miami Dolphins and winning the AFC East are remote.



THE BRONX BOMBER — Mickey Mantle hits one out.

## Mickey Mantle's boyhood home to be converted into museum

NEW YORK (AP) — The Oklahoma home where baseball slugger Mickey Mantle learned to switch-hit was sold for \$60,500 last week, and its new owner promptly announced plans to move the Hall of Famer's old house and convert it into a Mantle museum.

Entrepreneur David Drozen said Mantle's boyhood home will soon be leaving Commerce, Oklahoma — lock, stock and barn. Drozen plans to refurbish the house and barn, relocate it to Las Vegas or Branson, Missouri, and reopen it as home for Mantle memorabilia.

"What made the idea more than a lark was the concept of moving the house," Drozen said from his California office. "I don't know how many people drive on the interstate through Commerce, but a lot more go through Vegas or Branson."

The former home of the New York Yankees star was the big-ticket item at an auction that included

everything from the Mick to macabre. Leland's auction house was also selling several OJ Simpson items, including a dance recital ticket signed by OJ on the night of his ex-wife's murder.

Drozen's not getting a lot of house for his money. The cramped four-room building, which also includes a kitchen and a small addition built in the post-Mantle years, is just one block off Route 66 on South Quincy Street.

There's a porch swing, but a more important part of the purchase is the old tin barn in the backyard. The barn (with its baseball-sized doors) is where Mantle learned to switch-hit, standing in front of its wall as his dad and grandfather pitched to him.

The house was home to the Mantles from 1935-1944.

"What's kind of funny is I don't have a roomful of Mantle memorabilia to put in there," said Drozen. "But I will."

### TODAY

#### CHANNEL 5

7:00 Bodies in motion 16:00 Bodies in motion 16:30 World rugby 17:00 Israeli soccer 18:00 NBA 19:30 Golf and a half 20:30 Bushido 20:30 College basketball 22:00 Argentinean league soccer 23:30 Volleyball 00:30 College basketball

#### EUROSPORT

9:30 Aerobics 10:00 Golf 12:00 Live cross country skiing 14:00 Figure skating from Germany 15:30 Live women's tennis from France 17:00 Live figure skating from Hungary 19:00 Live women's alpine skiing 20:15 Live men's alpine skiing 21:00 Live women's alpine skiing 22:00 Live men's alpine skiing 23:00 Brazilian league soccer 1:00 Selling magazine 2:00 ATP

#### PRIME SPORTS

6:00 Live Australian Open golf 9:00 Selling 10:00 International sports magazine 11:00 Golf 12:00 Hockey 12:30 ATP 14:30 Selling magazine 15:30 Soccer 16:00 Cricket: Australia v England 18:00 Hockey 18:30 Golf 00:30 Cricket: Australia v England 01:30 ATP

#### MONDAY NOVEMBER 28

#### CHANNEL 5

7:00 Bodies in motion 16:00 Bodies in motion 16:30 College basketball 18:00 Argentinean league soccer 19:30 Israeli basketball 20:00 Bushido 20:30 Live Israeli basketball: Hapoel Galil Elyon v Maccabi Rishon LeZion 22:10 Premier League soccer highlights 23:30 Israeli basketball roundup 00:00 Israeli basketball: Hapoel Galil Elyon v Maccabi Rishon LeZion

#### EUROSPORT

9:30 Aerobics 10:00 Figure skating from Germany 12:00 Alpine skiing 13:00 Tennis 16:30 Weightlifting 17:30 Motor racing 18:30 Brazilian league soccer 20:30 Euro-sport news 21:00 Speedway 22:00 Motor racing 23:00 Boxing 00:00 Eurogoals 1:30 Spain's 2:30 Eurosport news

#### PRIME SPORTS

6:00 ATP tennis from Moscow 6:30 Selling 7:00 Cricket: Australia v England 9:00 European soccer show 10:00 Baseball's greatest games 12:00 Hockey 12:30 Talking baseball 13:00 Cricket 15:00 Squash from Barcelona 16:00 Cricket 18:00 Hockey 18:30 Talking baseball 19:00 Selling magazine 20:00 Baseball's greatest games 22:00 Squash from Barcelona 23:00 Selling magazine 00:00 Motor racing 00:30 Cricket

#### TUESDAY NOVEMBER 29

#### CHANNEL 5

7:00 Bodies in motion 16:00 Bodies in motion 16:30 (to be announced) 17:30 Premier League roundup 18:30 Table tennis 19:30 Daily roundup 20:30 Bushido 20:30 Live European basketball: Hapoel TA v Spain's Taures 22:00 Brazilian league soccer 00:30 European basketball: Hapoel TA v Spain's Taures

#### EUROSPORT

9:30 Aerobics 10:00 Eurogolf 11:00 Dance 12:00 Women's marathon from Tokyo 13:00 Eurogoals 14:30 Brazilian league soccer 16:30 Weightlifting 17:30 Speed world 18:30 Latin American soccer 19:00

Eurogoals 20:30 Eurosport news 21:00 Olympic magazine 22:00 European skiing magazine 23:00 Motor racing from Britain 23:00 Boxing 00:00 Snooker

#### PRIME SPORTS

6:30 Talking baseball 7:00 Cricket: Australia v England 9:00 Squash from Barcelona 10:00 Golf States soccer 12:00 Hockey 12:30 World 13:00 Cricket 15:00 Motor racing 16:00 Cricket 18:00 Hockey 20:30 Mundial 21:00 Cricket 23:00 Motor racing 00:00 Windsurfing 00:30 Cricket

#### CHANNEL 5

7:00 Bodies in motion 16:00 Bodies in motion 16:30 NFL 18:00 European basketball: Hapoel TA v Taures from Spain 19:30 Daily roundup: soccer 20:00 Bushido 20:30 Live Korea Cup basketball: Hapoel Eilat v Caesarea, Spain 22:00 Soccer 23:00 Daily roundup: soccer 00:00 Korea Cup basketball: Hapoel Eilat v Caesarea, Spain

#### EUROSPORT

9:30 Aerobics 10:00 Aerobics champion-ships from Las Vegas 11:00 European skiing 12:00 Olympic magazine 13:00 Snooker 15:00 Live figure skating from Hungary 16:30 European skiing 17:30 Show jumping 18:30 Gaelic football 19:30 Weightlifting 20:30 Eurosport news 21:00 Boxing 23:00 Motor racing 00:00 Power lifting 1:00 Show jumping 2:00 Eurosport news

#### PRIME SPORTS

6:30 Windsurfing 7:00 Cricket: Australia v England 9:00 Motor racing 10:00 Golf States soccer 12:00 Hockey 12:30 Tennis magazine 13:00 Basketball 14:00 Power lifting 15:00 Squash from Japan 16:00 Golf 17:00 International sports magazine 18:00 Hockey 18:30 Show jumping 19:30 Golf States soccer 21:30 Basketball 22:30 Power lifting 23:00 Squash from Japan 00:30 Golf 1:30 Aerobics

#### THURSDAY DECEMBER

#### CHANNEL 5

7:00 Bodies in motion 16:00 Bodies in motion 16:30 Table tennis 17:30 Show jumping from Ramat Hasharon 18:30 Handball 19:30 Daily roundup: basketball 20:00 Bushido 20:30 NBA 21:00 WWF 22:00 Spanish league soccer: Barcelona v Seville, Real Madrid v Tenerife 23:00 Daily roundup: basketball 00:00 Brazilian league soccer

#### EUROSPORT (unconfirmed)

9:30 Aerobics 10:00 Show jumping 11:00 European tennis 12:00 Drag racing 12:30 Motor racing from Britain 13:00 Stock car racing 14:00 Motocross magazine 15:00 Live women's weightlifting 17:00 Leisure sports 21:00 Live men's and pair's figure skating 23:00 UEFA Cup soccer 1:00 Soccer

#### PRIME SPORTS

6:00 Golf States soccer 8:00 Basketball 9:00 Selling magazine 10:00 Golf States soccer 12:00 Hockey 12:30 World of rugby 13:00 International motor racing magazine 14:00 NBA: Chicago v Phoenix 16:00 Boxing 16:00 Windsurfing 18:30 Golf States soccer 20:30 World of rugby 21:00 International motor racing magazine 22:00 NBA: Chicago v Phoenix 00:00 Water sports magazine 1:00 World of rugby 1:30 Aerobics











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clearing (5)	28 Sign of the Zodiac

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# Military court to review terrorist death penalty

Rabin objects to sentence

A MILITARY appeals court is expected to review the death sentence issued by the Military Court to Sa'ad Badarna, convicted of planning the Hadera bus bombing that left six dead, including the bomber, and 30 wounded.

Badarna, a member of Hamas's Izzadin Kassam military wing, said on Friday that he was prepared to die and would not appeal the court's decision. But an appeal can be made on his behalf by either the judge advocate-general or by OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Ilan Biran, under whose jurisdiction the trial took place.

Biran can also overturn the decision himself and sentence Badarna to six life terms.

ALON PINKAS  
and news agencies

Army sources said last night that the court's decision will likely be overturned.

"There is a reason why the death penalty is seldom given and even better reasons why the sentence should not be carried out. Changing the policy requires a major decision that the court cannot make itself, even if it had the legal authority to sentence Badarna to death," an army prosecutor told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

On Friday, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said he objected to the death sentence meted out to Badarna.

"Until now Israel has not executed a single Palestinian terrorist and I think it was right," Rabin told Israel Radio after returning from Spain on Friday. "It would be a mistake to carry out a death sentence."

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres also objected to the ruling. He told economists in Tel Aviv on Friday he was "proud that Israel isn't a nation of the gallows," the radio reported.

Peres also argued that the death penalty wouldn't deter suicide attacks. He reportedly said that anyone "knowing he has a death penalty over his head will fight harder than someone who knows there's a chance he could survive."

## Non-Orthodox to petition court over rejection of religious council

THE Reform and Masorti (Conservative) movements are to petition the High Court of Justice against the Jerusalem City Council's rejection of all the non-Orthodox and women candidates for the local religious council.

The High Court had earlier this year ruled that candidates cannot be rejected because of their sex or religious outlook.

During the council meeting on Thursday night, Mayor Ehud Olmert said that candidates would be elected individually, with no discussion of the candidates before the voting.

Rabbi Ehud Bandel, a spokesman for the Masorti Movement

HAIM SHAPIRO

and one of the candidates who was rejected by the council, said that the elimination of discussion was obviously a ploy to avoid any mention of the candidate's religious affiliation. This would make it possible to argue that the candidates were rejected solely on the basis of their personal qualifications.

In addition to Bandel, the council also voted down the candidacy of Rabbi Na'ama Kelman-Ezrahi, of the Reform Movement. Both were nominated by Meretz.

The council also rejected two Orthodox women, Michal Maor, nominated by Tsomet and Solly

Shavit, nominated by One Jerusalem.

After Bandel and Kelman-Ezrahi were voted down, Meretz nominated Conservative Rabbi Reuven Hammer and Reform Rabbi Einat Rimon, who were also rejected, and then Reform rabbis Levi Weiman-Kelman and Maya Leibovitch, who were also rejected.

Bandel said that by proposing additional sets of candidates who were then rejected, Meretz had demonstrated that the council would not accept any non-Orthodox candidates and thus was in contempt of the High Court decision.

## Peres, Hussein to attend interreligious parley

FORMER Sephardi chief rabbi Mordechai Eliahu is to be one of the keynote speakers at an inter-religious conference of Jews, Muslims and Christians in Madrid this week in which the grand mufti of Damascus is also to take part.

The conference, which begins today, will also be attended by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Palestinian leader Faisal Husseini and Israeli Moslem leader Sheikh Abdallah Darwish. The event is sponsored by the Spanish Foreign Ministry. Eliahu, Peres and the mufti of Damascus are to speak in

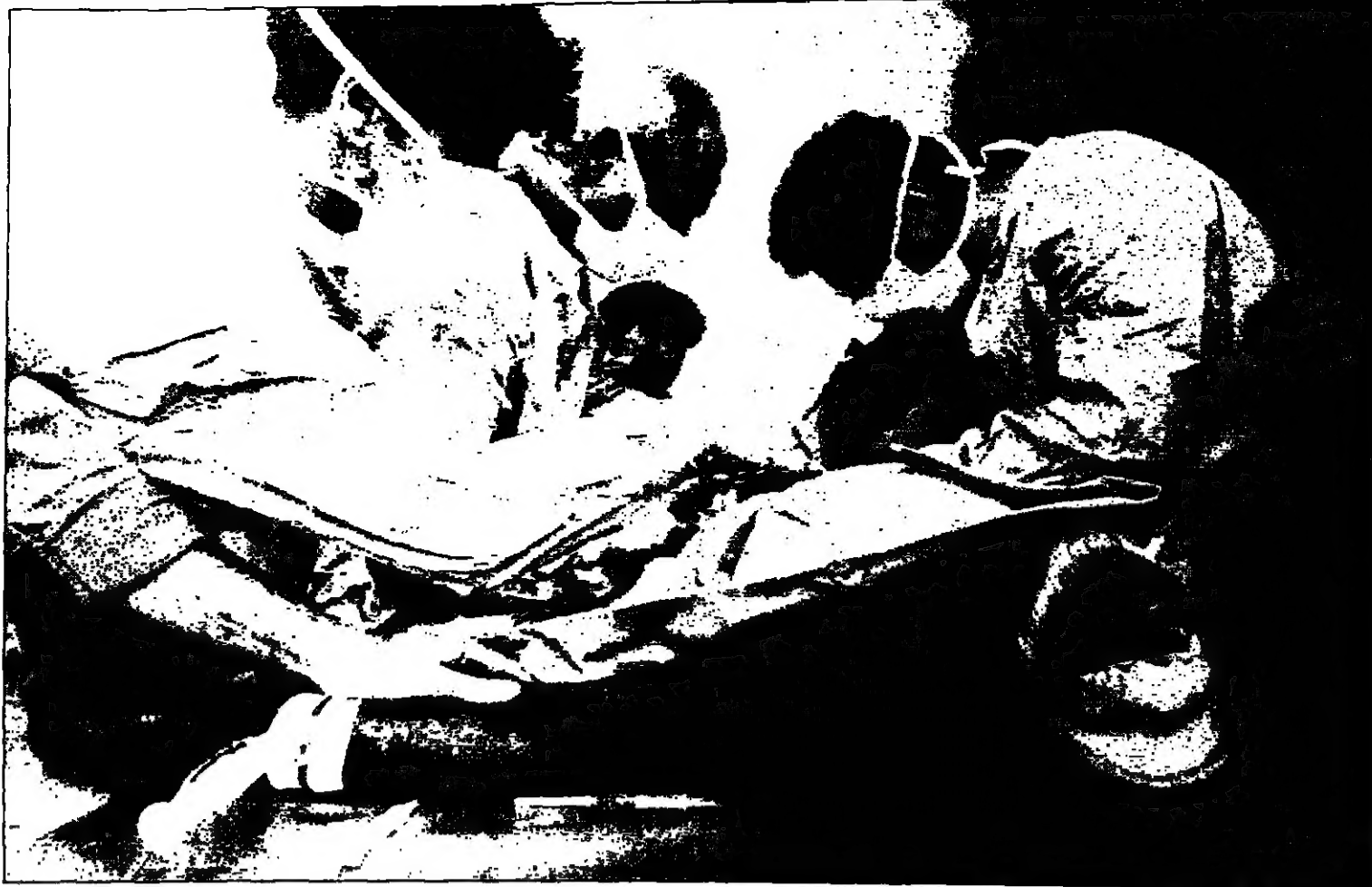
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the presence of Spain's King Juan Carlos.

The Israeli delegation is to include IDF Chief Chaplain Gad Navon, several local chief rabbis, Rabbi Menachem Fruman, the rabbi of Tekoa who has in recent weeks engaged in dialogue with leaders of Hamas, Rabbi Menachem Hacohen of the Moshav Movement, and Rabbi David Rosen, director of inter-faith relations for the ADL.

In a related development, Ro-

sen was last week elected as one of the presidents of the World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP), the most comprehensive inter-faith organization in the world. At the opening session of a meeting of the WCRP earlier this month in the Vatican's Synod of Cardinals hall, Rosen was one of the speakers, together with Pope John Paul II, Dr. Ahmed Ali, secretary-general of the Moslem World League, and Ela Ghandi, a member of the South African parliament and daughter of the late Indian leader, Mahatma Gandhi.



Jacki, a 35-year-old monkey from the Biblical Zoo, is spayed by surgeons last week. The operation was conducted after zoo veterinarians determined that having any more children would endanger Jacki's life. (Shai Hersh)

## Police prevent clash between haredi, secular demonstrators

HUNDREDS of Labor, Meretz and Hemdat (the Coalition for Freedom, Science, Religion and Culture in Israel) activists demonstrated Friday night near the Bar-Ilan Street junction, demanding that the street not be closed to traffic on Shabbat and holidays.

Dozens of haredim gathered on the sidewalks opposite the demonstrators, and police, fearing clashes between the two sides, used force to disperse them. Two haredim were detained for a short time by police.

Later in the evening, dozens of haredim threw stones at cars passing on the street before they were dispersed by police.

Oman Yekutieli, chairman of the Meretz faction

on the city council, said the hundreds of demonstrators showed that the secular public would not quietly accept closure of the street. He criticized police for giving the demonstrators such a small area in which to demonstrate. Yekutieli added that if the street was closed, the secular public would also find other, more violent ways to protest.

The demonstrators dispersed quietly at about 5:30 p.m. at the request of police. The cars driving up Bar-Ilan Street were greeted with cries of "Shabbos" from the haredim, who criticized the excessive force they said police displayed in dispersing them. They vowed to turn over videotapes of alleged acts of police brutality to the Justice Ministry to be used in an investigation.

## Jerusalem woman stabbed in the back

A JERUSALEM woman was stabbed in the back on Friday morning while walking in a park near her home in Yemin Moshe. Police are investigating both criminal and nationalist motives in the attack.

The woman, 23, who suffered light to moderate injuries, would not cooperate with police. When she was questioned about the incident, police said she would only say: "Forget about it."

A Jerusalem resident who drove by the area saw the woman lying in a pool of blood and brought her to Bikur Holim Hospital.

Doctors said Friday she had undergone surgery and that the extent of damage to her internal organs had not been determined.

A large police contingent arrived at the scene of the stabbing and launched searches for the attacker. The knife was found in the park.

Later the woman said she did not see the person who attacked her.

## Search still on for Ramat Gan girl

POLICE are still searching for a 10-year-old girl who disappeared in Ramat Gan Thursday afternoon.

Alexandra Barnea was last seen by her schoolmates in Ramat Gan's Rambam Square at 2:30 p.m. Her parents, who are separated, reported her disappearance after she failed to return home from school.

Over the weekend police and

RAINE MARCUS

Civil Guard volunteers combed Ramat Gan and the surrounding areas in an attempt to trace the missing child. They also searched Tel Aviv's Hayarkon Park, but as of last night had no clues.

Alexandra's father was questioned at length but released after police came to the conclusion that he was not involved in her disappearance.

Alexandra is 1.35 m. tall, of slim build, with straight brown hair and brown eyes. She was last seen wearing gray trousers, a gray long-sleeved sweater, a blue coat and pink boots.

She speaks Russian and Hebrew. The family immigrated from the former Soviet Union two years ago.

Anyone with any information about the girl is asked to phone 100 or their local police station.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Gur welcomed by Mandela

Deputy Defense Minister Mordechai Gur, who is visiting South Africa as a guest of that country's Defense Ministry, was welcomed by President Nelson Mandela at the DEXSA 94 Defense Industries exhibition and met with South African Defense Minister Modisi in Pretoria.

Modisi noted the long friendship between the nations and said that even if mistakes were made in the past, they should not affect future relations.

Gur also had a private meeting with former South African president F.W. de Klerk. The two spoke about the political situations in the Middle East and South Africa and about what Middle Eastern countries could learn from the South African experience.

#### Mishkan profits up 6.1%

Bank Mishkan, a division of Bank Hapoalim, reported its net profit in the first nine months of the year was up 6.1%, to NIS 34 million, compared to NIS 32.1m in the comparable period last year.

The bank's capital was reported at NIS 341.7m, up 11.1% from its capital at the end of 1993. Profits as a percentage of capital reached an annual rate of 15.02%.

#### Kibbutz volunteer compensated for illness

A Dutch volunteer who contracted multiple sclerosis after being exposed to pesticides while working on Kibbutz Gofit will be given NIS 600,000 in compensation, according to a compromise reached by the sides and approved by the Tel Aviv District Court.

The volunteer claimed that in 1985 she was exposed to pesticides while watering the kibbutz fields. Later that year she began suffering from general weakness and pains and she was diagnosed as suffering from multiple sclerosis.

Her claim asking to be recognized as having suffered a work-related injury was recognized by the National Insurance Institute, who declared her 100 percent disabled for life. The kibbutz had denied responsibility before eventually reaching a settlement.

#### Woman asks court to restrain husband

A woman who says her husband has been spying on her asked the Tel Aviv District Court on Friday to issue an injunction preventing him from violating her privacy.

The woman separated from her husband a year-and-a-half ago after six months of marriage. In her petition to the court, she said she would find her husband lurking around her house at night, and that once she saw him videotaping her from the roof of a neighbor's home.

#### Machpela Cave packed for Friday prayers

Five hundred Moslems turned up for Friday prayers at the Machpela Cave in Hebron, the largest amount since it was reopened on November 7. A similar number arrived on Thursday. According to recently issued IDF guidelines, only 500 Jews and 500 Moslems are allowed into the cave.

#### German tourist drowns at the Dead Sea

Theresa Hildegarde, a 76-year-old German tourist, drowned yesterday at the Dead Sea, apparently after swallowing a large quantity of salt water.

She was brought to Soroka Hospital, where she was pronounced dead.

Amir Rozenblit

## Ten Aviv police raid two casinos

RAINE MARCUS

TEL AVIV detectives raided two illegal casinos late Thursday night, detaining 65 gamblers and organizers. All were later released on bail.

The raids were organized simultaneously on the two gambling clubs, one in a Ramat Gan home and the other in Tel Aviv's Dolphinarium building.

At the casino in the Dolphinarium 32 gamblers were questioned before being released on bail. The casino manager, a 39-year-old Holon resident, and a 21-year-old "look-out man" were arrested. Two blackjack tables and two roulette wheels were confiscated together with NIS 21,000, \$3,500 and checks valued at NIS 6,500.

Six croupiers from England and one from South Africa were detained for questioning at the Ramat Gan casino, together with 22 gamblers and the 33-year-old organizer. Police seized four roulette wheels and three blackjack tables, but no money was found.

Police have been criticized recently for failing to crack down on illegal casinos in the Tel Aviv area. Police sources said the city's vice squad, which has to combat prostitution and pickpocketing, does not have sufficient manpower to close down the many illegal casinos operated in the city.

Amir Rozenblit adds:

Intensive efforts are under way at the Tourism Ministry to open a legal casino in Israel, despite opposition from several groups.

Tourism Minister Uzi Baram said Friday the decision will ultimately be political. "We can establish a legitimate casino in Israel without organized crime gaining control of it," he said. "A casino is a legitimate enterprise for gambling and entertainment, which would draw many tourists. Enlightened nations in the world have had the sense to establish casinos, and it is not inconceivable that the Palestinian Authority will do the same."

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